

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1911.

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Telegrams.

DISARMAMENT SCHEMES IMPOSSIBLE.

STATEMENT IN THE REICHSTAG.

(REUTER'S SERVICE.)

Bombay, March 31, 7.50 a.m.
In the Berlin Reichstag, when the debate took place on the estimates, the Imperial Chancellor pointed out that since disarmament was voted on at the first Hague conference, nobody had produced a practicable scheme. Great Britain, in spite of her wish for disarmament, had always insisted that her naval fleet should be the equal if not the superior of any possible combination.

All disarmament schemes, he added, must be wrecked on the question of the basis of adjustment, which was utterly impracticable, and universal arbitration was as impossible as universal disarmament.

JAPANESE NAVY.

ANOTHER BATTLESHIP LAUNCHED.

(“INDEPENDENT NEWS” AGENCY.)
Tokio, March 31.

The launch of the battleship, Settsu, took place at the Kure naval dock yesterday, in the presence of the Crown Prince.

The function was of a most imposing character.

The Prince embarked on the Kashima, with many officers in Mendance and others to inspect the launching.

The battleship Satsuma followed as an escort of the royal vessel, with the other men of war in port.

In the afternoon the largest Leviathan of the Japanese warships slid smoothly out of the dock into deep water, amid the applause of the thousands who had congregated.

The Crown Prince will repair to Sasebo, where he is to attend the launching of the cruiser, Chikuma, on April 1st.

Telegrams.

NEWS SERVICE FOR GERMANY.

REICHSTAG CREATES A NEW DEPARTMENT.

(REUTER'S SERVICE.)

Bombay, Mar. 30, 2.10 p.m.
A telegram from Berlin states the Reichstag has voted the sum of three hundred thousand marks to the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in order to obtain exclusive control of a German news service from abroad.

FIRE AT WASHINGTON.

STATE LIBRARY GUTTED.

(REUTER'S SERVICE.)

Bombay, Mar. 30, 2.10 p.m.
A telegram from Washington reports that a great fire has occurred at the Capitol.

The damage is estimated at five million dollars gold, which does not include the loss occasioned by the destruction of the unique documents contained in the State Library, which was gutted.

Nothing was insured.

In yesterday's issue a telegram appeared to the effect that a big conflagration had occurred in the Capitol at Albany, New York State.

This error was evidently due to a lack of knowledge on the part of our London representative. Every State in America has its Capitol, and our wire read, "New York State Capitol conflagrated, tremendous loss."

Reuter's to-day supplements and corrects the above message, for we are now informed that the disaster took place in the Capitol of Washington.

JAPANESE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

A NEW ZEALAND REPORT.

(REUTER'S SERVICE.)

Bombay, Mar. 30, 2.10 p.m.
The Wellington correspondent of the "Times" wires that, owing to the late start made, it is doubtful whether the Japanese antarctic expedition will be able to effect a landing this season.

Telegrams.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

NEW SUPER-DREADNOUGHT LAUNCHED.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

London, March 30, 10.25 p.m.
Mrs. Lewis Harcourt, wife of the Rt. Hon. Lewis Harcourt, P.C., First Commissioner of Works, to-day launched the super-Dreadnought, Monarch, at Elswick.

The Monarch carries a broadside of ten 13.5 inch guns in line with her keel.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

London, March 30, 10.25 p.m.
It is stated that King George and Queen Mary will probably visit Egypt in November.

HOME POLITICS.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

London, March 30, 10.25 p.m.
The Cheltenham bye-election has been declared null and void.

THE LORDS' VETO.

THE DEBATE ADJOURNED INDEFINITELY.

(REUTER'S SERVICE.)

Bombay, Mar. 30, 2.10 p.m.
The debate on the Referendum Bill, which opened on the 3rd March, has been adjourned indefinitely, in accordance with a suggestion made by Lord Lansdowne.

BILLIARDS.

SOLDIERS' CLUB TOURNAMENT.

Last night the final two games in this tournament were played and resulted in a win for the Volunteers by 305. The B.E. "A" team were runners up. At the conclusion of the match, Major-General C. A. Anderson, G.O.C., presented the prizes. The full scores were as under:—

Volunteers—	
Corpl. Bullock	250
Pte. Phillips	250
Pte. Wilson	100
Pte. Bishop	250
S.M. Rogers	250
Pte. Hamilton	250
Gnr. McLennan	250
Capt. Lammer	200
B.E. "A" Team—	
Q.M.S. Barnfather	193
Capt. Hattley	189
Lieut. Aston	250
Spr. Toomey	137
Capt. Addison	189
C. M. S. Starling	137
Spr. Gleadon	216
Sgt. Hambor	250

"PUNCH'S" LATEST.

Charivaria.

The annexation of Canada by the United States would, it is now rumoured, be considered an unfriendly act by Germany.

The Prime Minister of Quebec, speaking on the crisis, remarked that it was the desire of the Government to make Quebec the centre of the pulp and paper industry of the world. It might start by making pulp of those reciprocity proposals.

With regard to the new prison reform system there is, we hear, some little discontent in petty criminal circles owing to the fact that only persons who can be properly described as habitual offenders are to come under the scheme, and a condition precedent is that the last offence shall have been a serious one. However a determined effort will be made to rise to the occasion by aiming at the high standard required.

The Turkish Government has undoubtedly been standing on its dignity. The latest rumour is that representations have been made by the Porte to the Quai d'Orsay in respect of the recent mobbing of wearers of harem costumes in Paris.

Meanwhile the advocates of the trouser-skirt deny that all is lost, and there is some talk of trying to inaugurate an All Breaches Shop-Week.

One great advantage of the new Standard bread seems to have escaped the notice of the general public. Owing to its dark complexion it does not show finger-marks. This should mean a considerable saving in some of our minor restaurants.

A Glasgow merchant who is about to celebrate his golden wedding has, we are told, sent out invitations engraved on thin sheets of gold, worth £5 each. This is the sort of admission card which a mean host requires the guest to bring with him and give up at the door.

An advertisement says there are "7 Days and 7 Ways of enjoying—Sardines. Monday for breakfast, Tuesday for tea, Wednesday as hors d'œuvre, Thursday on toast, Friday as fish." We have sometimes heard it alleged that sardines are not always sardines, but we did think that they were invariably fish.

Warning to "Morning Post" contributors:—Wire War!

THE HONGKONG TIGER.

DEPREDACTIONS AT SHEK-LO.

For some time past little or nothing has been heard of the ferocious tiger which has been haunting the southern parts of the island and has been seen as close as Kennedy Road. Now it is evident that it has made its re-appearance, this time in the Shek-lo district, a few miles distant from Shaukiwan.

On the morning of the 30th, a Chinese farmer went to the police station and reported that one of his cows, which was grazing on the hillside, had been found mauled by some wild animal during the night of the 29th.

Inspector D. Goudlay visited the spot, and found the cow lying about 150 yards. It weighed about 150 catties. The cow had fair distinct marks on the head, four in the middle of the neck, four on the shoulders, and four on the hind legs. The body was badly lacerated, and it was not expected that the cow would live. It happens also that on the night of the 27th an Indian constable, who is stationed at Shek-lo, lost a goat. He did not report the fact at the time but in view of the later discovery he informed his superiors of his loss.

AMERICAN NEWS.

[VIA MANILA.]

Washington, March 25.—From the latest news received from Mexico it appears that President Diaz is the great obstacle in the way of peace in Mexico. His party seem to be ready to treat with the rebels but he stands in the way. From recent dispatches it is learned that the entire Mexican cabinet has resigned for the purpose of facilitating peace with the insurgents. So far President Diaz has not accepted the resignations or shown a disposition to placate the rebels.

SEA DETECTIVES.

CLEVER WORK BY OFFICERS OF S.S. MANCHURIA.

A detective story complete comes out of the sea by the good ship Manchuria which arrived at Manila from San Francisco on Sunday.

While the vessel lay at Yokohama, thieves, provided with a duplicate key, opened the strong box and took off \$5,000.

The thieves turned the trick at Yokohama to create the impression that Japanese crooks were responsible, but they overreached themselves. After taking the money they reloaded the strong box and this convinced the several amateur detectives among the ship's officers that it was what the professional police call an "inside job." On that theory they went to work—Captain Dixon, Chief Officer Tapnik, Chief Engineer Barker, Purser Bourne and several others.

Results came fast. Somebody remembered having seen a member of the crew in front of the interpreter's room, acting in an excited manner. He was an old pastrymist twenty years' service in the company. The briefest of third degree work brought damaging admissions and some of the money. It also implicated a stowage boy.

Slung by the disgrace and loss of face the old pastrymist became frantic and made a desperate effort to end his life in the waters of the Inland Sea. He broke from his guardians and made a dash for the rail. The handcuffs he wore handicapped him somewhat but he made a hard fight for it. The chief officer covered him with a revolver but he begged to be shot. He was close to the rail and fighting to get over when the chief engineer dropped him with a punch and held him down.

Three days in irons without opium were too much for the old man, and the night before Nagasaki was reached he gave up the secret of the rest of the hidden money. He and his accomplice had hidden it under a lining of a big box. Taps and twenties came out covered with a coating of frost but they warmed up later on. In one cold cache was \$1,250 and the money was recovered down to the last cent.

At Nagasaki the police took charge of the old pastrymist and the young stowage servant and started them back to Yokohama for trial.

AVIATION.

FAST FLIGHT IN FRANCE.

A Reuter telegram from Toulouse states that the airman M. Morin has flown from Pau to Toulouse, a distance of 122 miles in one hour 40 minutes. This gives an average speed of 73.2 miles an hour.

In 1900 the "record" for speed (50 miles an hour) was made by the French airman M. Delagrangé, and in 1910 M. Leblanc, also of French nationality, made a flight at a speed of 67.5 miles an hour. The speed of Mr. Hadley, the British airman, at Lanark, of 75 miles an hour is not officially recognized. On January 20 last it was reported from Lima that M. Biolovnic made a flight of 25 miles in 10 minutes, which works out at 95.7 miles an hour.

OPIUM SMUGGLING.

BIG SEIZURE MADE AT MANILA.

Manila papers to hand report one of the biggest seizures of smuggled opium made in recent months.

The drug came from Hongkong, and was secreted in barrels of cement consigned to a Manila importer. It was being taken away from the Zafra in a public carromata when the authorities seized it.

In all 150 lbs. valued at one thousand pesos, were captured. The only arrest made was that of the driver of the carromata, who protests his innocence.

There was another haul made on the following day. The cement containing the drug was taken from the wheel to lighters and it was there that the transfer was again made to the carromata. A careful examination of the wheel and 150 more lbs. were found, making a total seizure of 68 kilos of opium which is worth in the local market the sum of P.20,000.00.

Another seizure was made at Cavite. The Chinese were caught red-handed boiling down the drug in a large kettle and a thorough search brought to light a total of 30 kilos of opium, and 10 kilos of morphine, thus making the value of the total capture in one week just a few pesos short of 32,000.

THE DEVANHA.

STILL DELAYED BY FOG.

We have received from the Hon. Mr. E. A. Howatt a letter stating that the P. & O. Company has received a wireless message, despatched late last evening and transmitted through the Japanese wireless station in Formosa via Shurp Penk, to the effect that the s.s. Devanha is still delayed by dense fog and cannot therefore arrive in Hongkong to-day. The Captain hopes to be able to bring his ship into port by daylight to-morrow.

JAPANESE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Washington, February 15.—The bogey of Japanese influence figured in to-day's hearings of Philippine Resident Commissioner Quezon before the House Committee on Insular Affairs, in connection with the inquiry into the land administration in the archipelago. Quezon testified that his people would be better off to-day if they had independence, and that the general sentiment there favoured a reservation of power to the United States to intervene if necessary.

"Do you think there is any sentiment among your people in favour of securing the aid of Japan or any other nation?" asked Representative Rucker of Colorado.

"No, sir; they prefer the United States," replied Quezon, to which his colleague, Mr. Legarda, added that there was no doubt whatever of that.

MARS JOINS U. S. ARMY.

AVIATOR BECOMES MEMBER OF AEROPLANE CORPS.

A letter received at Manila from "Bud" Mars, the aviator who gave the first aeroplane flights ever witnessed in the Orient at the recent Philippine Carnival, states he is booked to sail for San Francisco on April 15 as a dirigible balloon and aeroplane expert at the request of Washington to work in connection with the operations of the United States troops along the Mexican border.

After leaving Manila Mars went to Kobe and gave one exhibition and next gave two exhibitions in Osaka, where enormous crowds came out to watch the birdman. A decoration was bestowed on Mars by the Japanese government, a Japanese Prince making the award after seeing the spectacular flights of the young American.

BOXING.

LIGHT-WEIGHT CHAMPION.

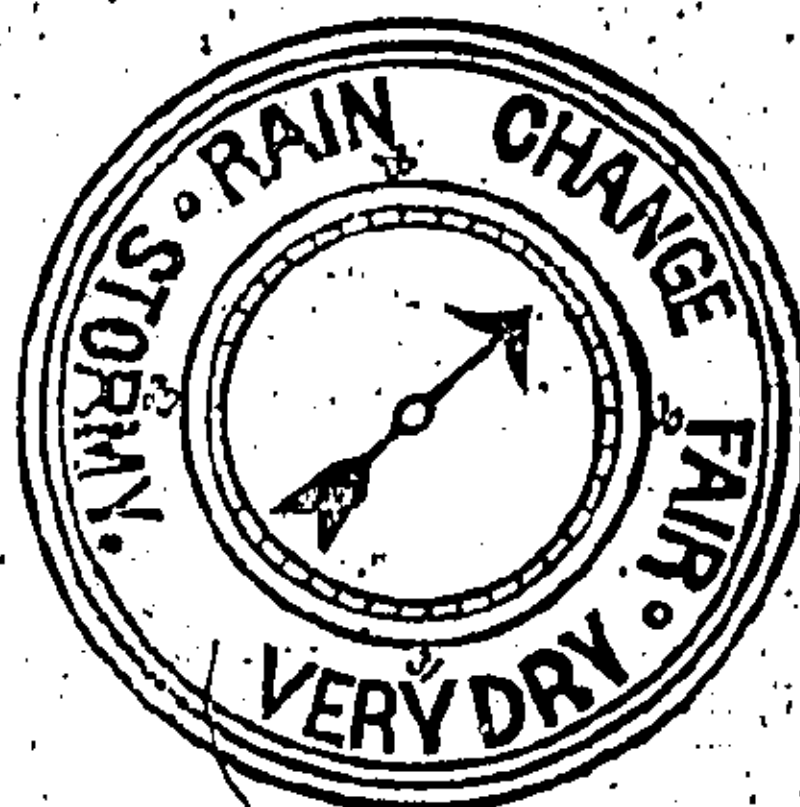
The 20-round contest between Matthew Wells, the ex-amateur light-weight champion, and Fred Welsh, of Pontypridd, for a purse of £200, the Light-weight Championship of Great Britain, and the Lonsdale belt, took place at the National Sporting Club. It produced the most keen and interesting struggle that has been witnessed for a long time at the headquarters of professional boxing, and it ended in a win for Wells on points, after the full number of rounds had been fought. The correctness of Mr. J. H. Douglas's decision was unquestionable.

At point of science there was little to choose between the two men. In the first half of the contest Wells scored many points with a quick and straight left, an excellent thing in boxing. It was, indeed, his cleverness with the left, and the pace at which he fought in the earlier rounds, that gained for him the victory. But he was scarcely less a master of the subtleties of in-fighting than Welsh himself, and to the last he displayed astonishing dexterity in avoiding his opponent's swinging blows with the right.

Wells returned from America last year with a high reputation, but his ability to conquer the dexterous holder of the title was much doubted. In this sense Welsh was a strong favourite when he entered the ring but in another sense he did not stand high in popular favour. Whether merited or not, Welsh has brought upon himself the suspicion that his cleverness borders on trickery, and that it is difficult to detect where his cleverness ends and trickery begins. On this occasion he was certainly suspected; but there was no adequate ground for believing that he was intentionally unfair.

Tommy McFarland, the crack little Chicagolightweight, on his way to Australia where he has been negotiating with the best lightweights of Sydney and Melbourne, will stop at Manila in April to pay a visit to his brother Jack (Eddie) McFarland at Corregidor, who holds the distinction of being the best judge of a boxer's ability in the islands.

The Weather Forecast.



On the 31st at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has fallen quickly over Japan, and risen considerably over N. China.

A high pressure area lies over the continent to the North of Yangtze valley, and gradients are rather steep along the China coast.

Strong N.E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and over the northern shores of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

Forecast District.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, N.E. winds, freshening to strong breezes; equally, probably same rain.

2.—Formosa Channel, moderate N.E. gale.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamecke, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

THE ARMY—FROM WITHIN AND WITHOUT.

[BY ALLAN SUTOR.]

AVASTAGE.

A boy of 15 years was brought up at West London Police Court last week on a charge of deserting from the Royal Fusiliers. The magistrate stated that, owing to his tender years, he could not pass judgment on the boy, and that he must be dealt with by the Children's Court at Westminster. This suggestion by the magistrate is an excellent one. There is here a great opportunity for the ladies of the Territorial Nursing Association. Why not hand the boy over to them?—Hitherto, our War Secretary has been so busy visualizing forces that have no reality, that he has not yet had sufficient time to ascertain what sort of occupation his forces are intended to pursue. The case of this child ought to give him a little light on the subject. But in case there should be any miscomprehension of the matter, it is perhaps better to explain that the child is one of our great Reserve of soldiers. He is one of those who would be left behind. But there are others. There is now a regular and systematic wastage of 7,000 men per annum. This happens after they have been trained. The pecuniary loss amounts to £210,000 a year. During the six years 1902-07 the number of men lost was 75,850. In money, this means a throwing away of £5,395,920!

RIDING LESSONS IN THE ARGENTINE.

In the current number of the "Cavalry Journal," General Sir Robert Baden-Powell gives an amusing description of the methods adopted in one of the Cavalry riding schools in the Argentine Republic for teaching the recruits to ride. In order to show that they are not embarrassed in any way while in the act of negotiating the various hurdles, they are required to keep shouting aloud the substance of the lectures to which they have listened before going to the riding school. One recruit is described as riding gaily round the school at a gallop shouting "The Republic has as its President the distinguished Señor Don Porfirio," when his horse suddenly struck a fence and rolled over. The gallant horseman, as he turned a somersault in the air, continued to shout "And the name of the Adjutant-General of the Army is Auquiritia." And as he finally landed bruised, dizzy and confused, he still heard crying out, "and the Colonel of the regiment is Muro, di Paolo!"

OFFICERS FROM THE RANKS.

Mr. Kellaway, M.P., has been trying hard to find out the truth in regard to the granting of commissions to "rankers." He asked "if the shortage in officers could be remedied by increasing the opportunities open to subalterns of obtaining commissions from the ranks." Mr. Haldane replied, "No difficulties are placed in the way." Now if anyone wishes to find out the value of our War Secretary's statement, let him consult any N.C.O. on this subject. The editor of the "National Review" is content in the current issue to describe Mr. Haldane as a humbug. That is a very mild term. But with regard to the administration of public affairs, we exercise a noble charity. That is one of the evil signs of the times. With regard to private affairs, we are implacable. THE GREAT EFFICIENCY OF OFFICERS.

A military contemporary, in commenting recently on the shortage of officers, mentions his belief "that the evil lies to a great extent in the uncertain future offered by the Army as a profession. '80 or 90 per cent. of the officers who left the Service of their own free will were men who were disgusted with the whole show. Major A. B. Churchill states that 'the facts are not exaggerated.' He says, 'It is not too much to say that things are not as they should be, and that officers who bring waste, neglect, and worse to notice, do so at the personal risk of seriously impairing their future prospects.' If officers were only allowed to speak, they would tell a pretty tale.

On March 5th, 1908, Mr. Haldane, talking of the deficiency of officers, said, "We are calculating on getting a certain number of men who are likely to succeed to property." This statement is

from a lawyer who has been recently touring the country inveighing against the iniquity of class distinctions—especially those enjoyed by the privileged classes! That sort of clap-trap is cheap. What soldiers want is to be led by the best men, irrespective of any class. Soldiers do not object to dead ancestors: their objection is to living men who have not acted up to the example of gallant forebears.—John Bull.

PORTUGUESE CONSUL'S COMPLAINT.

ARSON ATTEMPTED.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, March 30. The Portuguese Consul has written to the Canton Viceroy stating that an attempt at arson was made in the Portuguese missionary chapel in the Wo Hop village of King Shan district. It appears that many villagers placed some inflammable materials at the back of the chapel, with the intention of setting fire to it. Had it not been for the timely discovery made by the watchmen, the premises would have been burnt down, with loss of life. The outrage was reported by the missionaries to the local magistrate, who however took no notice of the matter.

The Portuguese Consul asked the Canton Viceroy to instruct the magistrate to have those connected with this outrage arrested and punished, and to extend the missionaries every protection in the future. On receipt of the communication, the Canton Viceroy has instructed the magistrate accordingly.

CHINESE BUILD AEROPLANES.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, March 30.

A few days ago, four Chinese professors who have completed a course of engineering in America, paid a visit to the Viceroy. They informed the Viceroy that they were able to construct aeroplanes capable of attaining a good speed, of ascending a height of over 900 feet, and carrying a great deal in weight. An aviating machine built by them had already arrived in Hongkong. They begged the Viceroy to grant them permission to bring it to Canton, and to make a series of flights.

They submitted two plans of the aeroplane, and explained the different parts of the machine. The Viceroy told them that it was not necessary to have a permit, as he would despatch a gunboat to Hongkong to take it back. If the flights were successful, His Excellency would find a school for the study of aviation, and would appoint them as instructors in the hope that these aeroplanes will be useful to the army in case of operations.

The Viceroy has instructed the military training department to provide quarters for these professors.

Naval men, and, indeed, the general public, will be interested to learn that the Thames Iron Works, the parents of our largest battleship, will give an exhibition at the Festival of Empire, at the Crystal Palace, of how a British warship is built, equipped and armed. This will be a display the like of which has never before been given in the history of naval construction.

Public Company

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th April, 1911, at 12.30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the statements of account to 31st Dec., 1910, and of declaring dividends, &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th April to the 26th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
O. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 22nd March, 1911. [986]

Public Companies.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the third day of APRIL, 1911, at 11.00 o'clock in the forenoon, when the following Resolutions will be proposed:—

- (1) That Article No. 80 of the Articles of Association of the Company, which now reads:—
"A remuneration for their services to the General Managers shall be paid out of the funds of the Company a salary at the rate of Seven thousand and Two hundred dollars per annum; and a commission of five per centum on the net profits of the Company in every year in which the net profits shall amount to seven per centum of the capital of the Company"
be amended by eliminating therefrom the words:
"in which the net profits shall amount to seven per centum of the capital of the Company,"
and in the sixth and seventh lines thereof.
- (2) That Article No. 92 of the Articles of Association of the Company, which now reads:—
"The Consulting Committee shall be composed of the General Managers and two other persons to be appointed by the Company by way of remuneration Two thousand Five hundred dollars for each year that the net profits amount to seven per cent. of the capital of the Company; and such remuneration shall be divided among them in such proportion and manner as the Consulting Committee may determine and in default equally."
be struck out and that in lieu thereof the following Article be inserted:—
"Article No. 92
"Each member of the Consulting Committee shall be a member of the General Managers' firm shall be paid out of the funds of the Company by way of remuneration for his services the sum of Five hundred dollars per annum."

(3) That Article No. 104 of the Articles of Association be struck out and that in lieu thereof the following Article be inserted, namely:—
"Article No. 104
"All dividends unclaimed for one year after having been declared may be invested or otherwise made use of by the General Managers for the benefit of the Company until claimed, and all dividends unclaimed for five years after having been declared may be forfeited by the General Managers for the benefit of the Company. This clause shall not be deemed to constitute the Company a trustee of unclaimed dividends and no dividends shall bear interest against the Company and a dividend shall not be deemed a specialty."

(4) That the above Resolutions shall be retrospective in their effect and that the alterations in the Articles of Association of the Company thereby affected shall be deemed to have been effected and to have come into force as on the first day of January, 1910.

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the required majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated this twenty-fourth day of March, 1911.

By Order,
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th April, 1911, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the statements of account to 31st December, 1910, and of declaring dividends, &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 16th April to the 26th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 22nd March, 1911. [985]

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Hongkong, 22nd March, 1911. [986]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES

For	Steamers	To sail on
JESSELTON, KUDAT and SANDAKAN.....	"BORNEO"..... Capt. F. Sembill (T. 5,000)	SATURDAY, 1st April, at 9 A.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ WALDEMAR"..... Capt. F. Isok (T. 6,100)	About TUESDAY, 4th April.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"LUTZOW"..... Capt. B. Welchelm (T. 17,300)	WEDNESDAY, 5th April, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, TSINGTAU, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ LUDWIG"..... Capt. F. v. Binzer (T. 18,300)	About WEDNESDAY, 5th April.
MANILA, YAP, MARONN, SAMAR, RAJ, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.....	"PRINZ WALDEMAR"..... Capt. F. Isok (T. 6,100)	SATURDAY, 22nd April, at Daylight.

All the steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy. New System of Teletext.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELOHRS & CO., GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1911. [7]

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

SHORTEST & QUICKEST ROUTE BETWEEN THE FAR EAST & EUROPE.

via DAIREN.

WINTER SCHEDULE.

(Effective till 30th April, 1911.)

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1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	4th Class	5th Class	6th Class	7th Class	8th Class	9th Class	10th Class
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Shanghai (Steamer) ...Lv.	Dairen (") ...Ar.	Mukden (") ...Lv.	Changchun (") ...Ar.	Harbin (") ...Lv.	Qiqihar (") ...Ar.	Daqing (") ...Lv.	Qiamusi (") ...Ar.	Yichang (") ...Lv.	Changchun (") ...Ar.
Thurs. 6.00 p.m.	Sun. 2.45 a.m.	Mon. 3.00 "	Tues. 3.55 "	Wed. 4.50 "	Thurs. 5.45 "	Fri. 6.40 "	Sat. 7.35 "	Sun. 8.30 "	Mon. 9.25 "
Thurs. 6.00 p.m.	Sun. 2.45 a.m.	Mon. 3.00 "	Tues. 3.55 "	Wed. 4.50 "	Thurs. 5.45 "	Fri. 6.40 "	Sat. 7.35 "	Sun. 8.30 "	Mon. 9.25 "

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Hongkong, 7th July, 1910. [28]

The object of this notice is to publish correct information, to arrive the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

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THE

Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1911

LOCAL STREET TRAFFIC.

Owing to the recent accidents, unfortunately fatal, caused by motor cars the Hongkong traffic problem is a fruitful subject of discussion at the moment. What ever may be said, good of Hongkong, and that is much, we cannot congratulate ourselves upon a well-regulated street traffic. The local variety is indeed the worst we know of in a city of this size. With the rapid growth of locomotion of all kinds the problem calls for settlement with ever-increasing urgency. The condition of our streets, congested at times, out of all proportion to the volume of traffic and their width, we refer of course, only to the main thoroughfares—is due to the failure of the public and the police alike to realise that rapidity means freedom of movement. The faster street traffic is carried on the less danger of anything approaching a block; and, although this may not appear reasonable, the less danger of accident. The motto of the directors of traffic in London, in this respect the best

policed city in the world, is, "Pass along there!" and when one remembers how matters are arranged in that capital the spectacle of the London-footed pedestrians of Hongkong and its calmly indifferent policemen is a pitiable one. What could reflect greater discredit on the regulators of a city than the incident we witness many times a day in Hongkong of pedestrians majestically strolling along the roadway, holding up or diverting to the wrong side the vehicular traffic that should have priority? One can imagine the rude shock to their feelings such persons would experience if they deserted the side walk for the road in, say, Piccadilly. And if they were run down but little sympathy would be expended on them.

The day is approaching, as it has already dawned in Shanghai, when our street traffic will change its character by an increase of speed. Two years ago the Model Settlement was rent in the throes of a traffic controversy. The one side bewailed the arrival of motor cars, tram cars, carriages, anything in fact that made sauntering in the streets an exercise to be avoided. The other side, with visions of twice the amount of business done in the same time, purchased motors and carriages, and strenuously supported tram lines. The issue, of course, was never in doubt; the days of the bullock wagon and the sedan are dead as Nimrod, and we note from northern exchanges, that Colonel Bruce, Chief of the Shanghai police, now advocates the prohibition of wheelbarrows and handcarts, which he terms "relics of a by-gone age." The change is coming in Hongkong, the advent of the motor cars is its first sign, and it therefore behoves the police to gird up their loins and attempt to instil some rudimentary idea of the principles of street traffic into the minds of local "slow-coaches." By so doing they will lessen the danger of accidents.

HONGKONG DAY BY DAY.

Des Voeux Road is again "up."

The German gunboat, Tiger, was to remain in Manila till the 1st of April.

The French Mail of the 28th Feb., was delivered in London on 30th March.

A meeting of the Phoenix Club will be held at 6 o'clock this evening at the Club premises.

The S.S. Duguy has been chartered to take a full cargo of rice from Saigon to Manila.

E. S. Poole, manager of the Mindoro Development Company, and Mrs. Poole, arrived in Manila by the Manchuria on Sunday.

We hear that every endeavour will be made to have the new Law Courts and Post Office ready for opening in June in time for the Coronation festivities.

Rear-Admiral Muddock on Aug. 17 will relieve Rear-Admiral John Hubbard as Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet, the latter officer retiring.

There will be a masquerade carnival at the Belle View Hotel open-air skating rink on Tuesday next, 4th inst., commencing at 8 p.m. Three prizes will be presented for costumes.

The first ordinary statutory meeting of F. P. Danenberg, the Royal Aerial Waters Manufacturing Co., Ltd., was held yesterday afternoon at the offices of Messrs. Harry Wicking & Co. Mr. J. Owen Hughes presided. The business was purely formal.

Lady Lugard was "At Home" this afternoon from 3.30 o'clock. The reception was largely attended.

Officers attending the concert to be given at the Theatre Royal on Saturday night will wear "mess dress."

The Yuensang was despatched from Manila with a full cargo and thirteen passengers on the 25th.

Alberto W. Holland, an American negro, has been denied a supplementary examination for admission to the Philippine bar.

The General Officer Commanding will inspect the 25th and 40th Coys., R.E., at Wellington Barracks, in marching order, at 10 a.m. on Monday, 3rd April.

Clark's round-the-world party, consisting of 13 persons, in charge of Mr. J. Tschobanian, left by the S.S. China for Shanghai this afternoon.

The China Traders Insurance Company notify shareholders that the forty-fifth annual general meeting will be held on April 26, at the head office in Queen's Road.

Mr. James Walker, manager of the Dairy Farm, left to-day for home via Siberia for a holiday. His many friends wish him the best of times in the old country.

Dr. Alex. L. Murray, late of the S.S. Laisang, died at the Government Civil Hospital on the 29th inst. and was buried yesterday evening at Happy Valley.

The Manila papers announce the approaching marriage of Dr. Thomas P. Merchant and Miss Ruth Harrison Fensch, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Albert Fensch. The bride's brother, Francis, is at school here.

Manila Trade School students are now busy constructing a storehouse and shop building in which to install the new pottery school which will be transferred from Laguna to Manila as soon as the building is completed.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—Abdullah Ibrahim and Co., \$10; G. Falconer and Co., \$10; G. Tisdall, Esq., \$5.

The following regimental appointment is made, dated 31st March, 1911:—Lieut. H. M. Liepmann, 13th Rajputs, Double Company Officer, to be Adjutant, vice Capt. G. B. St. Pierre-Bunbury, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

The largest house of its kind, the Dearborn Drug and Chemical Works of Chicago, Ill., is at present establishing itself in the Philippines, with headquarters in Manila. Their idea in so doing is to eventually make Manila their headquarters for the management and supervision of all their Oriental business.

PASHA PETTICOATS.

THE LATEST PASSING FANCY IN LADIES' FASHIONS.

One fashion creates another, and the "run"—if "run" there really be—on the pashu, or trouser skirt, has brought about a demand for a petticoat that will conduce to the comfort of those conforming with the imported fashion.

The harmon petticoat is made preferably of a soft, silky material, that will not interfere with the lines of the skirt. Silk or satin is most in demand. The petticoat now to be seen in most of the shops is similar in shape to the orthodox garment, with the difference that it is divided in such fashion as to closely resemble the masculine trouser.

At one establishment the opinion was hazarded that wearers of the ordinary petticoat might do worse than give the new variation of that garment a fair trial.

Leading drapers—seen by a "Morning Leader" representative looked upon the new harem petticoat more in the light of a passing fancy than as a fashion, seriously to be reckoned with.

UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

BOTH CREWS IN STRICT TRAINING.

A FURTHER CAMBRIDGE CHALLENGE NEGOTIATED.

D. Mackinnon's inclusion in the Oxford eight at the thwart he has occupied for the last two years is now assured. This means that three Old Blues will now row v. Cambridge, and five of last year's winning Grand Challenge eight at Henley. Six Old Etonians are included, one Old Rugbeian, and one Australian. It is the third successive occasion, by the way, that an Australian has rowed for Oxford, including the coxswain, six Magdalen men engaged, two New College men, and one Christ Church man.

The ex-president's installation at No. 5 supplied exactly what was wanted to ensure a "crow." The effect on the rowing generally was instant and marvellous, greater steadiness on the swing forward, better watermanship, and therefore rhythm, an improved legdrive, and, above all, a much longer finish, well sustained, have been the immediate results. No longer does bow side compare unfavourably with stroke side in the important essentials last referred to in the "Pall Mall Gazette." In other words, extra strength and experience has been imparted to how side.

A WEIGHTY CREW.

It is only natural that the crew should have lost a certain amount of life and, perhaps, pace, for the moment. The inclusion of a 13st. untrained man in the boat fully accounts for that. By the time the Oxonians reach Henley however, Mackinnon will have settled down fairly well, and the crew's progress should be rapid.

Latest order and weights read: (Bow) C. A. Gladstone (11st. 0 1-2lb.), L. G. Wormald (12st. 8 1-2lb.), C. W. B. Littlejohn (12st. 11lb.), E. Millington-Drake (12st. 9lb.), D. Mackinnon (13st. 3 1-2lb.), A. B. Gorton (13st. 9 3-4lb.), R. Burgess (12st. 11lb.), R. C. Bourne (10st. 13lb.), H. B. Wolk (ex St. 6lb.). From this it will be seen the men average something like 12st. 5lb. per man—heavy enough in all conscience!

Considerable exception is still being taken in certain quarters to either Oxford or Cambridge rowing fifth-year men under any circumstances. This on the score of unfairness to other persons actually in residence and general expediency. It seems the popular opinion that henceforth the O.U.B.C. and C.U.B.C. should fall into line with other governing bodies of University sport in the matter of a four-years-from-date-of-matriculation limit.

Mr. Guy Nickalls was not the last Oxonian who rowed v. Cambridge in his fifth year, by the way. As has been kindly pointed out, Mr. F. O. J. Huntley (University), the 1902 stroke, also did so.

The Cambridge crew has not escaped disaster after all, one regrets to say. Simultaneously with their second stage of practice on the Ouse at Ely, R. W. M. Arbuthnot was given another enforced rest, while R. Davies, the Blue, found it advisable to seek medical advice. Arbuthnot's ailment was not of a serious nature. Davies, however, has discovered that a combination of hard rowing and hard rowing has told the inevitable tale. He, therefore, returns from the boat simply on this account.

VAN DER BYL'S INCLUSION. This lets in P. V. G. Van der Byl, the South African and Pembroke College "Trials" man, whose inclusion—with all deference to Mr. Davies—should still further strengthen the crew. He is a 12st. 3lb. man of powerful physique, has a fine reach, makes the best of it, and otherwise appears a very apt pupil. Despite this change and the temporary alteration at stroke, very appreciable advance has been made. In case of emergency there is no doubt L. S. Lloyd (Third Trinity) would take up Arbuthnot's mantle satisfactorily. He is easy to follow, finds a capital length, and gives the heavy men behind him plenty of time—all good traits.

It would be ungracious to criticise too freely under all circumstances to-day. But there can be no two questions about their improved watermanship. The troubled Ouse waters have served them well in this respect. Thanks to Captain Wills's incisive advice into the bargain, the weights are now being applied on the very instant of the immersion of the blades. Much improved "hands away," and resilient recovery of bodies, are other good points pro tem. For the rest, the men are better balanced on their feet, and the boat is under much better control, thanks to a steadier swing forward.

What they still require is more length, and a quicker, harder leg-drive straight from the stretchers. The rumour that they are likely to get stale after so much hard work is, frankly, nonsense. At no stage has their work been overdone so far, nor are President Rother and his advisors the sort of men to fall into the error which indisputably upset previous Cambridge crews.

Arrangements for the race on April 1 will be practically the same as last year. And it may interest readers of the "Pall Mall Gazette" to know that the official banquet after the race—abandoned last year owing to its being Holy week—will be held again.

SUPPRESSION OF GAMBLING.

CELEBRATIONS IN CANTON.

The "Telegraph" Correspondent.

Canton, March 30. Every preparation is being made for the grand procession which takes place to-day in honour of the total suppression of gambling. The procession will be a very long one with tableaux representing the effects of the gambling evil and also the usual display of dragons and lions.

This procession has attracted a great number of visitors from your city and the river boats carried full complements of passengers during the last few days. All the hotels and boarding houses are packed, and nearly all the available rooms were booked beforehand.

All the schools and shops are adorned with bunting and lamps with inscriptions lauding the suppression of gambling.

All the government buildings are decorated for the occasion and similarly all the gun-boats are dressed. Business is temporarily suspended, and the streets are crowded with sight-seers. The payment promises to be a great success if the clerk of the weather is favourably inclined. Silver medals given by the Viceroy, Admiral Li Chun and other officials, will be distributed to those taking part in the pageant by the Self-Government Society.

"IMPROVING" CRICKET.

Hon. F. S. Jackson, speaking from the chair at the annual dinner of the York Cricket Club, said that he viewed with considerable concern and anxiety the restlessness which here appeared to be at the present moment on the part of a great many people over what they were pleased to call "the improvement of the game." The idea of improving the game was mostly, he thought he was right in saying, from the point of view of the spectators.

He referred to the proposal made in very high quarters, which he said he looked upon seriously, that there should be an alteration in county cricket from three-day to two-day matches. He believed that in two-day matches they were going to have very little chance of finishing four innings. There was a suggestion made that that did not matter much, that one innings, at any rate, would be finished on each side, and that they must score something for the first innings. If they were going to score on the first innings, they were to a very great extent going to alter the character of the game as it was played to-day. It would, of course, be suggested that the bat should be made narrower and the height of the stumps increased. He did not know whether that would make very much difference. The next thing would be that some crank would suggest that if ever one touched the ball it should count as a catch. (Laughter.)

COMMERCIAL.

MANILA MARKETS.

Messrs. Warner, Barnes & Co., in their report dated the 15th, state that the coal market is quiet at last quotations.

The flour market has ruled weaker. Heavy actual and expected arrivals in hemp have had the effect of weakening prices locally for lower grades. Superior grades continue in good demand with an inadequate supply. Sugar prices have advanced steadily since our last advice, 14,000 tons having changed hands. Market closes strong in Hilo. In Manila the sugar market has also been advancing and closes very firm. Arrivals are in full swing, and the quality shows a marked improvement compared with last season. Copra market is steady and supplies are lighter than usual at this time of the year. The rice market has ruled very firm, with good demand.

HONGKONG YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Polishwalla and Kotwall state:—Since our last report on the 18th ultimo by S.S. "Murmura" there had been a very good demand and our market had remained very active in the first part of the interval.

Owing to the decline in rates coupled with good orders from the consuming districts, the buyers have freely come out in the market to meet their requirements while the tendency of the holders to part with their stocks at ruling rates supported them in making large bargains, which resulted in a very handsome business in about 7,000 bales during this interval, which is for the first time after the Chinese New Year, that is, after a lapse of two months.

This good demand has tended to an advance of \$1.3 in certain known chops.

The latter part of the interval has passed without any marked features, but at the close our market remains steady.

SHANGHAI TRADE.

Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co.'s report on the Shanghai piece goods trade says:—It cannot be said the market has improved to any material extent during the interval since our last was written, but still there are a few encouraging signs that the state of stagnation it seemed to be lapsing into has been averted, although fresh complications have developed. These are chiefly due to the collapse of a big native banking concern, with branches all over this empire, named the Yi-shan-yuen Bank. The branch in Peking appears to have brought about the failure, and it is money of the officials, that is chiefly involved we understand. Still the branch here is mixed up with the commercial interests of this place to some extent, and a few more native bank orders have been added to the dishonoured list. It is, however, probable that the proprietors of the Bank may be able to meet their liabilities in time. The weather has continued bad and not only interfered with deliveries here, but has delayed the opening of Newchwang, it not being expected that the river there will be free of ice until the Spring tides a few days hence. Some of the steamers we mentioned as clearing last week were kept back until this morning. Meanwhile the news received of the market there is fairly satisfactory, and a certain amount of buying is going on from second hand holders. The position in Tientsin, however, seems to be the most encouraging and quite a respectable amount of buying, from the same sources, is reported to have been done, in which American makes have occupied the more prominent position. It is said, moreover, that orders for direct shipments to Tientsin, which certainly looks like a revival in the demand for those goods. The northern ports are now almost free from the plague scourge, and the transport service is nearly normal again, so it is hoped a great improvement may soon be seen in the Chinese off-take. The river markets and Szechwan are taking fair quantities of goods of all descriptions and clearances would have been much better had it not been for the heavy rain. This affects the Ningpo country very much, as the creeks get so swollen boats cannot pass under the bridges.

THE KAISER ON SUICIDE. RESPONSIBLE TO GOD, BUT NOT TO MAN.

A presumably authentic text is published of a Cabinet order issued by the Emperor William on October 18 last with regard to the dismissal of an officer from the Army. In it the Emperor condemns the attitude of the Court of Honour with regard to an attempt at suicide which was one of the charges. The Emperor's order runs:—

The accused has further been found guilty of an offence against his professional honour under aggravating circumstances because he has broken his oath by attempting to commit suicide. I cannot approve of proceedings having been taken before a Court of Honour on this charge. The person in question has to answer for such an act before God and his own conscience.

It cannot be the object of a verdict either in a court of law or in a Court of Honour unless special accessory circumstances render proceedings in a Court of Honour necessary. In any case, however, it is going too far to seek to render into such a step a breach of the military oath. I therefore pronounce that the proceedings in this matter are to be abandoned.

The publication is most warmly applauded (says the "Times" correspondent) by the Radical Press, which declares that it is something won for "the right of personality." As is well known, the attempt to commit suicide is not a punishable offence under the German criminal code—nor, I believe, under the criminal codes of other Continental countries. German Liberalism is fond of describing the contrary concept of English law as a relic of mediæval barbarism.

CRICKET.

The following have been selected to play for the Hongkong Cricket Club in a friendly match against the "Army Ordnance" C. C. tomorrow afternoon, on the Cricket ground. Play commences at 2.15 p.m.:—Messrs. A. N. Appleford, A. A. Claxton, D. E. Donnelly, E. A. S. Fowler, F. S. Harrison, F. Jacks, G. Hastings, Rev. S. W. Payne, Messrs. R. J. Saunders, A. H. Sutherland (Capt.) and R. P. Thursfield.

HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE.

The following is the table up to date:—

Club	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points
1. R.E. & Depts	10	12	2	2	75.00
2. Craigiegowrie	14	7	3	4	50.00
3. R.G.A.	12	0	5	1	50.00
4. Hongkong A	15	7	3	5	48.40
5. Kowloon	15	6	5	4	40.00
6. Yorks	13	5	8	0	38.40
7. Remnants	14	5	6	3	35.71
8. Civil Services	11	3	8	0	27.27
9. H.K. Police	15	2	12	1	22.22

POLO.

Yesterday afternoon the final game in the quarterly polo tournament was played off between the R.G.A. and the Civilians, and resulted in a win for the Service team by 3 goals to 1. The teams were:—R.G.A.: Lt. Thicknesse No. 1; Major Kirkpatrick No. 2; Capt. Loring No. 3; and Capt. Brierley, back. Civilians: Mr. Master No. 1; Mr. Lawder No. 2; Mr. Gedgo No. 3 and Mr. Johnstone, back.

A lecture will be given to the United Service Institution at 5.30 p.m. on Friday, 31st March, at the Volunteer Drill Hall, by Lieut. Egerton, R.N. Subject:—"Effective Fighting Range."

"House of Commons restlessness" is an affliction from which the new member suffers. When he is in his place he longs to be in the library; once seated there, he sighs for the lobby; no sooner is he in the lobby than he feels compelled to find out what is happening in the House. The huddled legislator, on the other hand, remains in his seat, and, with his hat over his eyes, passes his time in peaceful oblivion of what is being said and done around him till roused by the division bell. Thus is the country governed.—"Truth."

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

Mr. Justice F. A. Hazell, Acting Puisne Judge, presided on the Summary side of the Supreme Court this morning, when the usual small cause list came on before the Court.

A COMPLICATED ACTION.

The action in which Messrs. Bailey and Company, Limited, sued J. C. Logan to recover the sum of \$516.34 was mentioned.

Mr. Leo d'Almeida said he appeared for the defendant. The case was a very complicated one and he asked for a further adjournment.

Mr. Lewis (Johnson, Stokes and Master)—It's not complicated at all. It's merely a debt case.

Mr. Almeida—It's a question of certain work done in respect of a launch. We dispute several items of the claim. I don't think the case will take more than a morning.

The hearing was fixed for the 13th April.

SERVANTS' SUE MASTER.

The case in which Ah Hi and Li Hip sued Mr. D. H. Silas for \$17 each in respect of wages due was again mentioned. His Lordship—What about this case?

Mr. Hung—The Police Court proceedings have been adjourned until the conclusion of this case.

Mr. Gardiner—We will abide by the result of this action.

The case was adjourned until the 8th April.

A COMPROMISE CLAIM.

Fook Koo, co-plaintiff, sued W. Road to recover the sum of \$127.61 for goods sold and delivered.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing (for the defendant)—I consent to judgment, but I would ask your Lordship to make an order for instalments.

His Lordship—What does Mr. Gardiner say?

Mr. Kong Sing—He objects to instalments.

Mr. Gardiner—I don't object to judgment but I certainly object to the instalment proposition.

His Lordship—How much can the defendant pay?

Mr. Gardiner—At least \$30 or \$40 a month.

Mr. Kong Sing—We can only pay \$15 a month. Defendant's salary is \$150 a month, which he receives in weekly sums and he pays his bills weekly. He has already paid over \$100 to the plaintiff.

Mr. Gardiner—You had over \$100 worth of goods, too.

Mr. Kong Sing—You had the better of it, anyway.

Proceeding, Mr. Kong Sing stated that the defendant had a wife and family to support.

Mr. Gardiner—My client has two wives to support (laughter).

Mr. Kong Sing—Naval Yard men don't get paid in bad weather.

His Lordship—He'll get a lot of wet weather, I'm afraid.

Mr. Gardiner—Yes, June is coming.

Mr. Kong Sing—We offered to pay defendant \$15 a month but he would not agree. Had he accepted it in the first instance, the debt would have been settled in full by this time.

Mr. Gardiner—There's no reason why we should have accepted it. This is not a money loan association case but for goods actually sold. (To his Lordship) It seems to me \$15 is much too little. The defendant has been given credit for the last six months.

His Lordship after further discussion made an order for \$15 a month, payable by instalments.

Mr. Kong Sing—I ask your Lordship not to allow costs in this case.

His Lordship—Why?

Mr. Kong Sing—Because we have offered \$15 to the defendant over and over again and he refused.

His Lordship disagreed.

Mr. Gardiner asked that the costs be fixed at \$20.

Mr. Kong Sing—It's too much.

Mr. Gardiner—Very well, then, I'll have the costs taxed, that's all.

His Lordship made an order for \$15 a month payable by instalments.

Mr. Gardiner—With liberty to apply?

His Lordship—Yes.

AN OPTIMISTIC SOLICITOR.

Ng Shan Chi and another sued the Chinese Inland Traders' Company to recover the sum of \$273.76.

Mr. Harris (for the defendant)—I ask for a week's adjournment.

Mr. Lewis—No, I would ask your Lordship to fix a date.

Mr. Harris—My friend is rather optimistic about his case. I'm going to file a counter-claim for conversion and all manner of things. I ask leave to file a counter-claim.

The case was adjourned.

MIXED MARRIAGES IN IRELAND.

It is stated that the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland have sent the following address to all the clergy of the Church to be brought before their congregations:

The Archbishops and Bishops call the attention of members of the Church of Ireland and all Protestants to the following points, which indicate dangers arising from the new marriage legislation of the Roman Catholic Church:

Under this legislation the Roman Catholic Church declares that:

(1) A promise of marriage made by a Roman Catholic is not now binding unless it be in writing and signed by both parties and by the Roman Catholic parish priest or two witnesses.

(2) A promise of marriage, even if signed and witnessed, is not now binding unless the parties are willing to be married by a Roman Catholic priest and on the conditions which the Roman Catholic Church lays down.

(3) A Roman Catholic cannot be validly married unless the ceremony be performed by a Roman Catholic priest and in accordance with the rules of the Roman Catholic Church.

Thus a Roman Catholic married to a Protestant by a Protestant clergyman or in a civil registrar's office is now told by the Roman Catholic Church that the union is not marriage at all and that the children are illegitimate.

The Archbishops and Bishops earnestly warn their people of the terrible dangers henceforth attending all marriages or promises of marriage between Protestants and Roman Catholics.

Cardinal Logue in his Lenten pastoral deals with the agitation against the No Tolerance Decree—an agitation which he describes as "having been got up avowedly for the purpose of moving the civil authorities to fetter the action of the Church and block the execution of her laws." He refuses to express an opinion on the McCann case but deprecates the heat with which it has been discussed. On the general question the Cardinal says that the No Tolerance Decree does not impair the authority of the civil law. If the Decree secures the cessation of decrease of mixed marriages it will confer an inestimable blessing on Roman Catholics. Moreover, the present agitation has had the good result that non-Roman Catholic girls are no longer exposed to the danger of being deceived into invalid marriages by unscrupulous Roman Catholics. The Cardinal adds that Irish-Roman Catholics will maintain their allegiance to the head of the church under whatsoever rule they may live and whatsoever enactments rulers may sanction to detach them from their obedience.

The drawing for the side-wheel paddle-boat of Mr. Ridge-wheel, the blind author, will take place at the V. R. C. at seven o'clock on Monday evening. Members are requested to be present. Those absent will be drawn for by one appointed. The result will be given in the local Press.

DEATH.

PARRELL—Died at 4 Quarry Road, John Janet Atkin, widow of the late Sam Parrell, Engineer. Deeply regretted. [1911]

TO LET.

TOP FLOOR, of 29, NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon (The Dairy Farm Co.'s premises) for 8 months, from 16th April, 1911.

For particulars, apply to THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD., Hongkong, 31st Mar., 1911. [1911]

POLICE COURT.

The Police are evidently intent on pursuing a rigorous campaign against Chinese sedition-mongers in the Colony. Recently two Chinese were committed to the Criminal Sessions for trial on a charge of having circulated certain printed matter calculated to incite tumult and disorder, or to incite persons to crime, in China.

Before Mr. E. R. Hallifax to-day, a man named Kwong King and two other Chinese were charged with a similar offence. It is alleged that the literature in question was distributed by the Po Yuen Tong, 182 Des Voeux Road. The case was remanded for a week.

Two Chinese dealers in old stamps, who have a stall at the corner of Chi Loong Street and Queen's Road Central, were brought up on a charge of committing an offence, under the Stamps and Post Office Ordinance. The allegation is that they removed the cancellation marks from old stamps and offered them for resale. The case was adjourned.

ALLEGED INTIMIDATION.

In September last a Chinese complained that his house at No. 3 Tai Po Street, Shaukiwan, had been entered and that he had been robbed of a quantity of goods. Shortly afterwards the police arrested a man on suspicion, but the latter, when tried before Mr. Hallifax was able to prove an alibi and was discharged.

Subsequently, it is alleged that he sent to the complainant's house two emissaries who threatened that, if he did not pay the solicitor's fees incurred by the defendant in the case, they would beat him to death or kidnap him and hold him for ransom, or else break into his house again and rob it.

The man was naturally very much alarmed by these threats of violence and informed the police of the occurrence. A scheme was then arranged for the capture of the blackmailers. Two bank notes were marked and handed to the man and he was told to induce the two "braves" to come to his house on the night of the 29th to receive payment of the sum they had demanded.

In the meantime two holes were cut in a partition between the complainant's apartment and an adjoining room, in which were stationed a European detective, a Chinese sergeant, and a constable. The two blackmailers duly arrived and demanded payment. The marked notes were handed over and the solicitor's letter was produced and laid out on the table. Thereupon the police party entered the room and arrested the two prisoners, securing also the marked money and the solicitor's receipt.

This morning the two men were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistrate's Court and the case was remanded until the 6th proximo, bail being fixed at \$400 each. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton appeared for defendants.

ALLEGED ORGANISED THEFTS IN THE HARBOUR.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood this afternoon the adjourned hearing of the case against four cargo-boat people—two men and two women—was resumed. The charge was one of stealing eleven and a half piculs of sandalwood, the property of H. A. Siob and others, on 24th March. They pleaded not guilty.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley prosecuted on behalf of the Crown and Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for all four defendants, on behalf of Mr. J. H. Gardiner, who was engaged in another Court.

Mr. Bowley stated that he wished to alter the indictment to one of larceny and of receiving stolen property.

His Worship—Which charge do you propose to proceed with first?

Mr. Bowley—With both together.

His Worship—What is your view, Mr. Kong Sing?

Mr. Kong Sing—I understand that the evidence will apply to both charges. I have no objection.

His Worship—Then both charges will be heard together.

Mr. Bowley, in opening the case for the Crown, said that this was a very serious offence although the

actual value of property stolen was not very great, the alleged offence appeared to be part of a system of organised robbery of cargo in the harbour. The persons charged with the robbery were the licensee and crew of a licensed cargo-boat of over 1000 piculs capacity. They were quite different from the ordinary band of stamp thieves who went about the harbour picking up odds and ends.

His Worship—Do you wish me to deal with this as a summary case?

Mr. Bowley—I would ask you to deal with these people summarily. Proceeding, Mr. Bowley stated that the steamer Moorlands arrived on 14th March from Fremantle in West Australia with a cargo of sloop wood from Manila. The rest of the ship was filled up with sandalwood from West Australia. Of this sandalwood, 1448 tons were consigned to Messrs. Siemssen & Co. in Hongkong and 410 tons to Messrs. Bradley & Co. The two consignments were quite separate, and were sent by different shippers. Siemssen's consignment was discharged from the ship in Wanchai Bay from the 15th up till the 21st inst. The mode followed in discharging was to weigh the sandalwood on deck and then it was thrown over the side into a cargo-boat alongside. As soon as the cargo-boat was full, she hauled off and proceeded to the nearest point on the Praya East to the godowns of the consignees, where it was stored. The sandalwood was tallied on deck but not in the godown, which, as his Worship would see, gave good opportunity for pilfering. The discharge of Siemssen's cargo continued until late in the evening of the 25th instant. Defendant's boat was one of twelve engaged by Siemssen. The boats took a full day to load, and then proceeded to the Praya the same night, and unloaded the next day into the godowns. No work was done at night. This cargo-boat was engaged on the 21st, loaded on the 22nd and discharged at the godown on the 24th. Siemssen's godown keeper was satisfied that the discharging was completed. After that, they had no business whatever to have any sandalwood on board. About half-past seven the same evening, Sergeant Willis was on duty in the harbour moving about in a sampun among the cargo-boats lying at anchor at Wanchai, where the police pinnace could not get at them. The Sergeant boarded this cargo-boat and found two women and several men. Two of the men jumped over the side and swam away, but one afterwards returned and was arrested. On making a search, he found the stolen sandalwood. While he was on board, a sampun was heard approaching alongside, but one of the women defendants shouted a warning and the boat made off. When assistance was got later, the junk was seized and the crew arrested. Siemssen & Co. were communicated with and Mr. J. Manners of that firm inspected the sandalwood and was prepared to swear that it was part of the cargo of the Moorlands, for reasons he would give in evidence. It was not possible to say whether there was any shortage in the sandalwood in the godowns, but there was a considerable shortage in the cargo consigned to Siemssen. Sergeant Willis was the first witness called. Other evidence was taken at length and the case was afterwards adjourned.

EVENING DRESS IN THE STALLS.

To the question raised by Mr. George Alexander, and discussed by various managers, as to whether evening dress should be so obligatory in theatre stalls, "Truth" devotes much space, and declares hundreds are kept away from theatres every night through thinking it is compulsory to go home and dress. Successful managements nowadays draw their audiences more and more from outer London, and to be turned out of a tube station at some garden suburb on a wet night with perhaps half a mile to walk is ruinous to patent boots as well as to evening frocks.

Captain Sykes, 15th Hussars, has been selected for the appointment of General Staff Officer (third grade) under the Director of Military Operations at the War Office.

RACING NOTES.

Saturday's Gymkhana.

The K.O.Y.L.I.'s regimental gymkhana to-morrow has attracted quite a large number of entries, and, given good weather, the fields will be large. As the Pari-Mutuel will be in operation and as it is sure to be well patronised, a few hints as to the work done by the ponies up to the present may prove useful. One thing must not be overlooked, namely, that the "jocks," with the exception of Mr. Johnstone, are of recent advent and are therefore pretty much alike as regards experience.

The first event, the race for the Polo Cup, is confined to polo ponies and regimental riders. It will prove a very open race. One can only pick out a pony that was good enough to race recently, and therefore still retains a turn of speed. Moonbeam looks very good on paper, and as it was known in Shanghai as "Date Tree" it must have been speedy or would not have been honoured with a name. Robate and Jorrocks are also to be kept in view, but heavy weights in a three furlong dash do not appeal to the average race goer.

The April Fool Stakes, the second event, might prove a joke if Mr. John Gilpin (not of London town but also a horseman) should be favoured by fortune's "Caprice," and win the race; but if he does, let us hope not with a wine bottle on either side instead of the more matter of fact lead. Pet Rago and Rejected are sure winners, so backers have three to choose from, but my fancy lies with Caprice at the weight. If Mr. Johnstone rides Auchendolly in the Ceremonial Race, a subscription griffin race, he should win, but our old friend Inen, who is going well and looking fit, should prove dangerous. Donan I do not like just now. He is not moving well and looks out of condition. Should the course prove heavy Jack Spraggan has a "show."

The fourth event is the Regimental Stakes, open to ponies owned by officers of the K.O.Y.L.I. There are three who have a good chance. They are Iola, Hickoy and Ben Jee. The latter would be better suited by six furlongs, but if ridden judiciously should show up well on passing the judge's box, his natural turn of speed being good. All three are sprinters, so that riding will tell a tale in this race. Moral: back the jockey.

Two ponies stand out above all the rest in the one and a quarter mile race for the Yorkshire cup, open to all. These are Arcadian Chief and Discarded, but I am going to plump for an outsider, to wit, late Highland Tarn, now Mombassa. I was very taken with this pony on his gallop yesterday as well as on his finish. He has a good outside chance to beat the two first named.

A handicap for subscription griffins is the sixth event, and as there are fourteen entries a large field may be expected. The old rule applies here: The bigger the field the bigger the certainty. I fail to see anything likely to seriously threaten Auchendolly, with Johnston up. For places "Sunny Jim" if ridden by David, and Tickey. A few times taken on Thursday may prove an interesting study to would-be backers, so I append them below:

Arcadian Chief (Justin Fum) (1.2 m) 34. 1.3 2.5.

Kongsi (1 m) 2.6 last 1.4 32.

Tickey (3.4 m) 30. 1-11. 1-43.

Just in Spite (1 m) 40. 1-21. 1-56. 2-23 3.5.

Jack Spraggan (3.4 m) 30. 1-13 2.5. 1-45 2.5.

O'B. (1.2 m) 34. 1-1.

Tomahawk (1.1 m) 2.54 last 1.4 32.

Dylluan (3.4 m) 33 1-7. 1-30 2.5.

Donau (2 m) 38. 1-15. 1-49. 2-22 2.5.

Urgent (1 m) 36-1-11 14-8. 2-21.

Dusel (3.4 m) 38. 1-15. 1-46.

Highland Tarn (1 m) 37. 1-12. 1-43. 2-14 3-5.

Inca (1 1-4 m) 42. 1-18. 1-58. 2-24. 3-00 3-5.

See Wed 1-4 only 30 3-5.

PREVENTIVE OFFICER'S SUICIDE.

A MYSTERIOUS TRAGEDY.

Rangoon, March 6.—A case of mysterious death of Patrick Fogarty, Preventive Officer, Customs Department, is reported and the police are busy enquiring into the circumstances attending his death. According to a statement, it appears that the deceased came home from work on Saturday evening and went out to his Club.

Again on his return home at seven o'clock he asked his cousin Lily Fogarty for four annas. Not having the money with her, she told him so, and he then asked for his dagger. She told him that she did not know where it was, and he looked for it himself, drew it from its sheath and stabbed himself with it. Again he walked to the doorway and threw it into the drain. He was at once taken to hospital, but died before reaching it.

The post-mortem showed that death was due to a stab-wound in the heart. The deceased was shortly before his death in the best of spirits and, after leaving the Club, made an engagement to go for a motor drive at 8 o'clock. The deceased was only 24 years old.

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT 7 PER CENT. SILVER LOAN OF 1886, E.

49th HALF YEARLY DRAWING.

INTEREST DUE AND DRAWN BONDS of this LOAN will be PAYABLE at the Office of the Corporation on and after the 31st March, 1911.

List of Drawn Bonds can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

Agents issuing the Loan, N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 31st Mar., 1911. [1911]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CATCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "CATHERINE APGAR," having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be limited at once, at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 2 p.m. of the 3rd April, will be landed at consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their goods from alongside, such cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

DAVID SABSON & CO., LTD. Agents.

Hongkong, 31st Mar., 1911. [1911]

A P. JEANNOU & CO.

15, Queen's Road, 1st Floor.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

JEANNOU'S MOCHA COFFEE.

"ARKAS" CONDENSED MILK.

1022]

We beg to give the Public notice that our Prices will be increased according to the new scale of duties imposed by the Government on the 10th instant.

from the 1st April next.

Until that date our goods may be obtained at the existing rate.

Our new Price List will be issued on the 1st April.

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.,

12, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong,

and

63, Haiphong Road, Kowloon.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1911.

Intimations

Soured Milk.

We are making a specialty of Artificially Soured Milk this summer. Try it.

Professor Metchnikoff, in a book on the Prolongation of Life, strongly advocates the use of Soured Milk as a cure for Indigestion, Dyspepsia and morbid conditions of the digestive organs.

The Dairy Farm Co., Limited.

POPULAR "ASAHI" BEER



PRICES: 4 Dca. Quarts \$1.00 per case
8 Dca. Pints \$1.50 " "
Hongkong, 16th December, 1910. [1910]

To-day's Advertisements

EYRE DIOCESAN REFUGE LAUNDRY. CAUSEWAY BAY.

LICENSED PUBLIC LAUNDRY UNDER EFFICIENT EUROPEAN SUPERVISION. All employees live on the premises. Good drying ground. Clothes collected and returned promptly.

Apply Superintendent, Telephone No. 925.

Hongkong, 31st Mar., 1911. [1911]

KOWLOON BOWLING GREEN CLUB.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Kowloon Bowling Green Club will take place at the Club House on MONDAY, the 3rd April, at 5.45 p.m., to discuss the advisability of building an IMPROVED CLUB HOUSE.

By Order, D. GOW, Hon. Sec.

Hongkong, 28th Mar., 1911. [1911]

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE DINNER.

THE ANNUAL DINNER of the Members of the above Universities will be held on SATURDAY, April 1st, at 7.45 p.m., in the Hongkong Hotel. Members intending to dine are requested to notify either of the undersigned.

P. W. GOLDING (Oxford), H. L. O. GARRETT (Cambridge).

Hongkong, 29th Mar., 1911. [1911]

NOTICE.

We beg to give the Public notice that our Prices will be increased according to the new scale of duties imposed by the Government on the 10th instant.

Until that date our goods may be obtained at the existing rate.

Our new Price List will be issued on the 1st April.

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.,

12, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong,

and

63, Haiphong Road, Kowloon.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1911.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
RAILWAY CO'S
Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER SAVING 6 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and St. John, N.B., &c. (Subject to alteration.)

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong "EMPRESS OF GUINIA" SATURDAY, APRIL 27th.

"MONTEAGLE" TUESDAY, APRIL 18th.

From St. John, N.B. "EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, MAY 5th.

From Quebec "ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, MAY 26th.

"EMPRESS OF BRITAIN" FRIDAY, JUNE 16th.

"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, JUNE 10th.

"MONTEAGLE" WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28th.

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 7 a.m.

"Monteagle" 12 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John, N.B., or Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamers as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus. Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States, and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line) £71.10/-.

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Port or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and their families. Full particulars of application from Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (formed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate, on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port £43.

Via New York £46.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

D. W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent, Corner Pender Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

Port	Steamship	On
MANILA	YUEN SANG	Saturday, 1st April, 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	CHIOY SANG	Monday, 3rd April, Noon.
MANILA	LOONG SANG	Saturday, 8th April, 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe & Mori-Namsang	FOOKSANG	Tuesday, 11th April, Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	FOOKSANG	Saturday, 15th April, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN, (Occupying 24 days).

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chifoo, Tientsin and Nanchang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1911.

BANK LINE, LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VANCOUVER and SEATTLE via
SHANGHAI and JAPANESE PORTS.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	On or about
"STRATHGORD"	3,380	Lamont	13th April
"SUVERHO"	6,232	F. S. Cowley	3th May

To be followed by other steamers of the Company at regular intervals.

The Steamers of the Bank Line, Ltd., carry cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the chief ports in Mexico, and Central and South America. Will call at Amoy and Keelung if sufficient inducement offers.

The Steamers of the Line are of the most modern type, have excellent accommodation for stowage passengers and a limited accommodation for Cabin passengers; they are fitted throughout with Electric Light, the "Lucero" and "Orion" also having Wireless Telegraphy. Special Arrangements have been made for Express Parcels to American and Canadian Points.

For Rates of Freight or Passage apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,

KING'S BUILDING, Praya Central.

Telephone No. 780.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1911.

Shipping—Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing Date, 1911
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID	TANGO MARU, Capt. K. Kawano, Tons 8,000.	WEDNESDAY, 12th April, at Daylight.
	KAMO MARU, Capt. F. L. Sumner, T. 9,000.	WEDNESDAY, 20th April, at Daylight.
	AKI MARU, Capt. K. Homma, Tons 7,000	WEDNESDAY, 10th May, at Daylight.

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE	SADO MARU, Capt. J. Richards, Tons 7,000	SATURDAY, 25th April, from KOBE
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VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU, Capt. K. Noda, Tons 7,000	TUESDAY, 25th April, at Noon.
	AWA MARU, Capt. Iizawa, Tons 7,000	TUESDAY, 23rd May, at 4 p.m.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE and BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6,000	FRIDAY, 14th April, at Noon.
	KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, Tons 6,000	FRIDAY, 12th May, at Noon.

NAGASAKI, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, Tons 6,000	WEDNESDAY, 12th April, at 1 p.m.
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KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	MISHIMA MARU, Capt. A. E. Moser, Tons 9,000	THURSDAY, 13th April, at 11 a.m.
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SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	COLOMBO MARU, Capt. E. Camber, Tons 5,000	WEDNESDAY, 12th April.
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BOMBAY, &c.	CEYLON MARU, Capt. Fred. Pyne, Tons 6,000	TUESDAY, 4th April.
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§ Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy

* Carries deck passengers. Calling at Keelung and Shimon.

PASSENGER SEASON 1911.

SAILINGS AND PASSAGE RATES FROM HONGKONG.

To Marseilles and London via Suez Canal.			RATES OF PASSAGE		
Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong	To London, per New Steamer	1st class Single	Y 550
Tango Maru	8,000	12th April	Return	825	
Kamo	9,000	26th "	2nd class Single	380	
			Return	540	
Aki	7,000	10th May	Old Str. 1st class Single	500	
			Return	750	
Mishima	9,000	24th "	2nd class Single	340	
			Return	495	

To Victoria, B.C. and Seattle, Wash. U.S.A.			RATES OF PASSAGE.		
Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong	To Pacific Coast Common Points	1st class Single	£80
Tamba Maru	7,000	25th April	2nd	£21	
Awa	7,000	23rd May	To London via New York	1st class Single	£60
Inaba	7,000	20th June	via St. Lawrence	1st class Single	£60

With option of rail between calling ports in Japan.
Connecting with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways and Atlantic Steamers. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd class through passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.
From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.
For further information as to freight, Passage Sailing, &c., apply to T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
TSINGTAU, WEIHAWEI & TIENTSIN	HUIHONG	1st April, 4 p.m.
CHIFOO & NEWCHANG	NANCHANG	1st " 4 p.m.
CHINKIANG	HANYANG	1st " 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	CHENAN	1st " M'night.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAMING	4th " 4 p.m.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIAN PORTS	TAIYUAN	10th " 4 p.m.

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms. A Duty qualified Doctor in carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chenan, Lintan, Chinkiang)—with excellent passenger accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Fares:—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 15. Agents.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1911.

Shipping—Steamers.

TOYO KISEN KA SHA

Imperial Japanese Trans-Pacific Mail Line.



SAN FRANCISCO LINE

Connecting with the Western Pacific Railway at San Francisco to all points in the United States and Canada and with Trans-Atlantic Lines for Europe.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of Sailing
Chioy Maru	21,000	W. W. Greene	Friday, April 14, 1 p.m.
America Maru	11,000	A. G. Stevens	Friday, May 5, 1 p.m.
Tenyo Maru	21,000	E. Bent	Friday, May 12, 1 p.m.
Nippon Maru	11,000	H. S. Smith	Friday, June 2, 1 p.m.

All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Office. The Triple Screw Steamer "CHIOY MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA, and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, the 14th April, at 1 p.m.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In connection with National Railway of Mexico at MEXICO CITY.)

Only Regular Direct Service to Mexican Ports and Chilean Ports.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of Sailing
Buyo Maru	10,000	K. Hashimoto	Wednesday, April 19, 1 p.m.
Hongkong Maru	11,000	H. Iino	Saturday, June 17, 1 p.m.

Kiyo Maru (17,200 Tons) will be despatched for MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO, SALVADOR, CAYMAN, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO and CORONEL, on WEDNESDAY, 19th April, at 1 p.m.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

K. MATSUDA, Local Manager.

KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier).

803

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE

IN CONNECTION WITH

Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES

TO

Marseilles, Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Bremen, Hamburg and New York.

Taking cargo at Through rates to all European Northern Continental Ports, London, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc., Trieste, Naples, Genoa, Ports in the Levant, Black Sea, Baltic, American and African Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD.		HOMEWARD.	
For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama:		For Havre, Rotterdam & Hamburg:	
S.S. Suavia	7th April	S.S. Prinsessen	1st April
Bayern	20th April	S.S. Alesin	14th April
Frankfurt	6th May	S.S. Rheinfeide	22nd April
Scandia	18th May	For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg:	
Slayonia	4th June	S.S. Sengembia	24th April

For Further Particulars, apply to

Hongkong, 25th March, 1911.

Hamburg-Amerika Linie, Hongkong Office.

[956]

HONGKONG PHILIPPINES.

PHILIPPINES STEAMSHIP CO.

STEAMSHIP, TONS, CAPTAIN, FOR, SAILING DATE.

ZAFIRO	4000	M. C. Smith	MANILA, 10th Apr., 4 p.m.
RUBI	4000	S. Crosby	MANILA, 20th Apr., 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1911.

[14]

HONGKONG RIFLE LEAGUE.

At the annual meeting of the Hongkong Rifle League last night, Dr. Evan Jones was elected president and Mr. M. S. Northcott hon. secretary and treasurer (Mr. H. Stewart to act for the latter during his absence on leave.)

It was agreed that the president and the secretary, who will be in London shortly, should arrange for the purchase of a League Trophy. The rules were altered so as to permit civilian teams to shoot with aperture sights in competitions on a handicap basis to be fixed on percentage, as the Service teams are not allowed to use aperture sights.

A strange story comes over from India. It appears that during the German Crown Prince's tour, H.H.H. was confronted by a wild elephant, and, being armed with only a small bore rifle, was about to lose his life. At this critical juncture, a British official named Murty fired from close behind the Prince's ear and killed the elephant.

The heir to a great empire was saved, and it might be imagined that he would have shed tears of joy, flung himself on the neck of his preserver, and vowed eternal gratitude. Not a bit of it. He listened to the laconic report: "The Prince—swung round and said, 'Damn! Did H.H.H. regard Mr. Murty as a spoilsport?'"

Lord Crowe's recovery, says a telegram of the 13th, must of necessity be slow.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM and after 1st January, 1909, the rates of Subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph (daily and weekly issues) will be as follows:—

DAILY—\$36 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$18 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

POSTAGE on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

There will be no rebate to Miscellaneous subscribers at Hongkong.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1908.

[87]

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LIMITED.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Cases of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th Aug., 1910.

[34]

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 min.

10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 15 min.

11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. " 15 min.

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. " 10 min.

1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. " 15 min.

1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. " 10 min.

2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. " 15 min.

3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. " 15 min.

5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. " 10 min.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.45 to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 min.

9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. " 30 min.

9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. " 15 min.

10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 10 min.

11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon " 15 min.

12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 10 min.

1.00 p.m.

OUR
CONTEMPORARIES.

WHAT THEY THINK.

China Mail.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

The war-clouds which were gathering in the North seem on the point of fading away, for China has seen the wisdom of bowing to the inevitable and has conceded the points demanded by Russia. We shall no doubt hear from the partisans of New China that the Government has again exhibited its backboneless condition to the world and that the settlement arrived at is utterly shameful and unworthy of the great Empire of China. Young China, however, does not yet sit in the seat of power—which perhaps is just as well, for it is not yet at all endowed with the necessary wisdom or otherwise prepared for such responsibility—and therefore its cries will go unheeded. Whether Russia was quite justified in taking the extreme course that she did is another matter, and the question, we have no doubt, will be greatly canvassed during the next few months. That it was a very acute move goes without saying. China can be squeezed into granting concessions to-day, but ten years hence she will occupy a very different position, unless her present schemes of reform sadly miscarry.

Daily Press.

HONGKONG AND THE
CORONATION.

We are not sorry to learn that the Committee voted the Statue Pier suggestion, if the intention was to substitute the present disfiguring structure by anything like a duplicate of Blake Pier. If we mean the Royal Square to be the thing of beauty and the joy-for-ever—that it was intended to be, it will never do to set up on its frontage a refuge for loafers, obstructing the fine view of the harbour which will constitute the main charm of the place, nor can we contemplate with equanimity the prospect of a crowd of launches belching forth their black smoke and choking what is intended to be one of the "lungs" of a crowded city. We much prefer the King's Clock project. The only suggestion that we can, at the moment, add to the list is prompted by the present burst of summer weather. Bathing facilities close to the town are much needed by those who cannot for various reasons join the launch parties that are a feature of the hot season in Hongkong. Both on the East and West of the town there are spots along the sea shore which might be converted into good bathing beaches, accessible by tramcar. The preparation of these beaches and the erection of suitable dressing pavilions could be done at a very moderate cost, and we are quite sure the town would be very widely appreciated. The list of suggestions can doubtless be extended, and we can only say that we shall be glad to extend the publicity of our columns to any proposals or comments that any reader might like to offer on the question of a permanent memorial of the Coronation.

South China Morning Post.

A DAY OF PRAYER.

In another column we print an outline of the plans proposed by the Council of the Evangelical Alliance who have in preparation arrangements for observing Coronation Day as a Day of Intercession. A copy of the beautiful prayer, which the Bishop of Durham has drawn up, is also given so that the suggestion that this community should regard June 21st as a period of Prayer and Thanksgiving is not without favour in high places. We, who dwell so far removed from the centre of the Universe, for the British Empire is a world of its own, owe a special need of thanksgiving to the son for the wisdom of the father. The august influence of the late sovereign, exercised at a moment when British prestige had been disastrously shattered by the Boer War, restored to his people their rightful place among the nations. His reign, through the omniscience of Almighty God, was but a short one, yet its brevity was enlivened with a brilliance that has made it the imperishable possession of his bereaved people, a glittering jewel of glory through all the ages to come.

Entertainment

THE
BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

(FLOWER STREET.)

FLYING! FLYING!
AVIATION WEEK.The Latest Pictures of
DIRIGIBLE BALLOONS AND AEROPLANES.
NEW SONGS and DANCES.Grace Vyveene. Vera Ferrace.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1911. [737]

CAPSTAN MIXTURE

MEDIUM



In 1/4 lb.

&

Air Tight

FULL

Tins

W. D. & H. O. WILLS.



TRADE

MARK

THE BERNESE ALPS MILK CO
STADION EMMENHOF, SWITZERLAND."No. 10" SCOTCH WHISKY
BOTTLED AT DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.Agents: F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
HONGKONG & CHINA.

NOTICE.

From MONDAY Next, our
OFFICES will be between Messrs.
KELLY & WALSH and Messrs. MOU-
TRIES where we shall be pleased to
receive our customers.

Philippine
Offices
76, Escalita,
MANILA.
LARK & Co.
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS
41, Hong Kong
Formerly Hotel Mansions.

TSIN TING.

L. M. H. CHAUN

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY. DENTAL SURGEON,
STUDIO AT NO. 11, D'ARVILLE STREET. 33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
1st Floor, Rooms 2 and 3.
REASONABLE FEES. From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Consultation Free. Telephone 126.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1910. [1 Hongkong, 27th January, 1910. [2]

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS,
FORGE-MASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.Modern Appliances for quick construction and repair of Ships,
Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all
Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.
Electrical Drives, Hydraulic & Pneumatic Tools,
installed throughout the Works.50-ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE
for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets
and Metal Specimens.

GRAVING DOCK
78ft. by 88ft. by 24ft. 6 in.
Pumps empty Dock in
2 1/2 hours.
THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS
taking vessels up to 3,000 tons
Displacement, providing conditions for
painting ships with most efficient results.
100-TON ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—
ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES THROUGHOUT
THE SHOPS RANGING UP TO 100 TONS.
Estimates given for Docking, Repairs to Hull and Machinery,
Constructional Work.

MANAGERS AND AGENTS:

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN.

Entertainments

ORGAN RECITAL.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

TUESDAY.

APRIL 4th, at 5.30 P.M.

Toccata and Fugue.....Bach
La Nuit.....Karg Elert
Finale.....Schumann
VIOLINIST.....Mr. Thimmesch
Hongkong, 27th Mar., 1911. [909]

THE

"Empire" Cinematograph

Theatre.

DEE YEEZ, ROAD CENTRAL, opposite
Central Market.

"TO-NIGHT"

THE LAST AND FAREWELL

PERFORMANCE

of the

HONGKONG PUBLIC

FAVOURITES

THE DONNELLY'S.

Hongkong, 31st Mar., 1911. [852]

VICTORIA SKATING
RINK.

5 Sessions Daily.

THE BEST FLOOR.

The Company has decided to reduce
the Prices from 1st April, 1911,
to the end of the Season.

Hongkong, 31st Mar., 1911. [890]

STEAM LAUNDRY CO.
YAU MAI.

Established 1899.

THE only successful Steam Lau-
dry in the Far East. The only
Laundry in the Colony under
European Supervision.

Filtered Water. Regular Delivery,
Flannels and underwear washed by
skilled Japanese.

Monthly rates quoted. Dry Cleaning
a specialty. Depot No. 1, Beaconsfield
Arcade. Tel. K32.

R. WOOD,

Manager.

Hongkong, 1st Mar., 1911. [931]

PHONE 483.

HONGKONG MOTOR
GARAGE.

TRY OUR

40 H.P. Clément Car 6 Seats
\$9.....An hour
21 H.P. Rambler Car 4 Seats
\$7.....An hour
12 H.P. Renault Car 3 Seats
\$5.....An hour

We Repair

CYCLES, TYPEWRITERS,
MOTORS,
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,
63, Des Voeux Road Central. [46]

Shipping-Steamers.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having
splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light, Excellent
Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND POOCHOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

STEAMSHIP. CAPTAIN. LEAVING.
Haiching... Capt. J. S. Rouch... TUESDAY, 4th April, at 11 A.M.
Haiching... Capt. W. C. Passmore... FRIDAY, 7th April, at 11 A.M.
FOR SWATOW AND RETURN. (Occupying 3 Days).
Haimun... Capt. J. W. Evans... SUNDAY, 2nd April, at 10 A.M.
Steamers will arrive at, and depart from the Company's Wharf
near Blake Pier.
For Freight and Passage, apply to
Douglas, Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

957]

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO. LIMITED.

Mail Service to Australia.

MAIL SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

Steamers	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia
Aldenhurst	Mar. 24.	April 6th, at Noon
Empire	April 7.	April 29th, at Noon
St. Albans	May 5.	May 27th, at Noon

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a
plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with
Electricity. All State-rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor
and Stewardess are carried.
For further particulars, apply to
Gibb, Livingston & Co.,
Agents. [967]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular fortnightly Service between

Java, China and Japan.

Steamers	From	Expected on or About	Will leave for	Or or About
Tjitaroom	JAVA	Second half	SHANGHAI	Second half
Tjitaroom	JAVA	March	March	March
Tjitaroom	JAVA	Second half	JAVA	Second half
Tjitaroom	JAVA	March	March	March
Tjitaroom	JAPAN	Second half	JAVA	Second half
Tjitaroom	JAPAN	March	March	March
Tjitaroom	JAPAN	Second half	JAPAN	Second half
Tjitaroom	JAPAN	March	March	March
Tjitaroom	JAPAN	First half	JAVA	First half
Tjitaroom	JAPAN	April	April	April
Tjitaroom	JAVA	Second half	JAVA	Second half
Tjitaroom	JAVA	April	April	April
Tjitaroom	JAVA	First half	JAVA	First half
Tjitaroom	JAVA	April	April	April

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have
accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo
to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through bills.
For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
York Buildings. [974]

Telephone No. 375

The Peninsular & Oriental
Steam Navigation
Company.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, OCE-
LON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITER-
RANEAN PORTS,
PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING INSURED
FOR BATAVIA, CONTINENTAL
AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"DEVANHA,"

Captain H. Powell, carrying His Ma-
jesty's Mail, will be despatched from
this for Bombay, &c., on SATUR-
DAY, the 1st April, 1911, at Noon,
taking passengers and Cargo in con-
nection with the Company's s.s.
"Mantara," 10,000 tons, from Colombo,
passengers' accommodation in which
vessel is secured before departure from
Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable, all cargo for
France and Tea for London (under
arrangement) will be transhipped at
Colombo into the mail steamer proceed-
ing direct to Marseilles and London;
other cargo for London, &c., will be
conveyed via Bombay by the s.s.
"Mantara," due in London on the 12th
May, 1911.

Parcels will be received at this Office
until 4 p.m. the day before sailing.
The contents and value of all packages are
required.

For further particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 20th Mar., 1911. [4]

WING KEE & CO.

47-49, Connaught Rd.

SHIPCHANDLERS,
PROVISION & COAL
MERCHANTS.

Hongkong 29th Mar., 1911. [990]

FOR BOSTON AND NEW
YORK.

S.S. "CHAZEE" About 7th April
FOR NEW YORK.

S.S. "SAINT PATRICK" About
14th April.

For Freight and further Information,
apply to
DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 29th Mar., 1911. [958]

Consignees

"SHIRE"
LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.NOTICE TO CO-SHIPPERS
FROM EUROPE & STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"FLINTSHIRE,"

having arrived from the above ports,
Consignees of cargo by her are hereby
informed that all goods are being landed
at their risk into the hazardous and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Company, Limited, whence,
and/or from the wharves, delivery may
be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 31st inst.,
at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged
packages are to be left in the Godowns
where they will be examined on 31st
inst., at 10 a.m. Claims against the
steamer must be presented within 10
days of arrival, otherwise they will not
be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected
by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned
by

JARDINE, MATHESON &
CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 26th Mar., 1911. [997]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"PALMA,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON,
MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ
and STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-
named vessel are hereby informed that
their Goods are being landed and
placed at their risk in the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s
Godowns at Kowloon, where each Con-
signment will be sorted out Mark by
Mark and delivery can be obtained as
the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here
unless instructions are given to the
contrary within 6 hours.
Goods not cleared by the 1st April,
at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected
by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in
the Godowns for examination by the
Consignees and the Company's sur-
veyors, Messrs. Gouillard and Douglas,
at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.
All Claims must be presented within
ten days of the steamer's arrival here,
after which date they cannot be re-
cognized. No Claims will be admitted
after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 26th Mar., 1911. [4]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, KOBE AND
MOJI.

THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR,"
having arrived from the above ports,
consignees of cargo are hereby informed
that their goods will be delivered from
alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be
landed at consignees' risk and expense
into the hazardous and/or extra haz-
ardous Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Com-
pany, Limited.

No Fire Insurance has been effected
Bills of Lading will be countersigned
by

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th Mar., 1911. [1016]

HUNG ON & CO.
SHOW ROOM AND STORE

at the Premises formerly occupied by
A. CHEE & CO.
17A, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

GENERAL UPHOLSTERERS
AND FURNITURE
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS.

CROCKERY, Cutlery, Electro and
Silver Plated, Glass and Iron
Ware of all descriptions, always on
hand, for sale or hire at moderate rates.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1910. [419]

MAN CHEONG,
10, WELLINGTON STREET CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.

SWATOW DRAWING WORK:
Gentlemen and Ladies'
TAILORS & OUTFITTERS.
Embroidery, Pongee Silk, Glass Cloth,
Canton Silk and Laces, &c., &c.
Hongkong, 28th January, 1911. 885

CLOUET CHAMPAGNE
EXTRA DRY.
24 pints at \$22.50.
FRENCH STORE,
6 Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 15th Mar., 1911. [47]

LEE YEE
HAIR DRESSING SALOON.
HAS ALWAYS ON HAND
CIGARS, CIGARETTES AND
TOILET REQUISITES
FOR SALE.

18, D'ARVILLE STREET, HONGKONG.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 8597

二二二三月三統宣

FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1911.

五拜禮

號一廿月三英港香

813 PER ANNUM.
SINGAPORE COPY 25 CENTS.

Telegram.

HOME RACING.

THE GRAND NATIONAL.
[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]
London, March 24th, 4.30 p.m.
The order of running in the Grand National race at Liverpool was as follows:—
Glenside 1
Rathnally 2
Shady Girl 3

MACAO QUESTION.

CANTON VICEROY REMOVED.
[("SHUNG PO" SERVICE).]
Peking, March 24.
H.E. Chang Ming Chi has telegraphically reported to Peking that the Portuguese have crossed the frontier from Macao into Chinshan, and have destroyed a new embankment there.
He stated in the telegram that he intends sending Admiral Li Chun to Macao to open up negotiations with the Macao Government.
Fearing that hostilities might ensue, the Grand Councilors have telegraphically replied to the Canton Viceroy instructing him to submit all the foreign diplomatic questions to Peking in future before coming to a decision.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

A CRISIS PENDING.
[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]
Manila, March 25, 7.40 a.m.
A special telegraphic message to the "Cablegrams" this morning received from Washington states that the situation has become suddenly acute as between Mexico and the United States of America.
Following drum-head court-martial methods, the Mexican Government has ordered the execution of John Dignowiky and seven other Americans.
This is a direct violation of the promise, made by President Diaz, that all American prisoners would be treated as prisoners of war.
Naturally the American people are inflamed over the affair. Recruiting for the troops is going on day and night. No less than six thousand have already joined the ranks.
Unless a peaceable settlement of the situation is arrived at by the 1st of May, a crisis is unavoidable. President Diaz is totering to a fall.
M. Limantour, the Minister of Finance, is likely to be President Diaz's successor.

GREAT BRITAIN AND PERSIA.

SIR EDWARD GREY'S SPEECH.
OUR ATTITUDE.
Bombay, March 24, 1.25 p.m.
In the House of Commons Sir Edward Grey said that any agreement which was made must ensure that the Bagdad railway, including its branches, must be open to British trade, free from any preferential treatment, and our position in the gulf in relation to India be safeguarded.
Referring to Persia, the Anglo-Russian agreement, he said, in no wise was detrimental to the independence and integrity of Persia.
It alone prevented interference in Persian affairs during all the recent period of chaos.
So long as Persia convinces us that she is doing her best to put her house in order, we would not press any inconvenient requests nor raise difficulties.

OPIUM.

CHINA'S CULTIVATION.
[("SHAT PO" SERVICE).]
Peking, March 24.
Prince Kung, the commissioner for the suppression of opium, has asked the Throne to send a special deputy to investigate the various provinces whether the suppression of the cultivation of opium poppy has been duly carried out.

Telegram.

THE WELSH RIOTS.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]
London, Mar. 24, 4.30 p.m.
The rioting in the Welsh Coal-field, the Rhondda Valley, continues.
The specially enlisted police have been insured against probable injuries sustained during the disturbances.

SALT IMPORTATION.

[("SHUNG PO" SERVICE).]
Peking, March 24.
The Board of Foreign Affairs intends to allow the import of foreign salt into China, but the Board of Finance strongly objects on the ground that it might interfere with the taxation on salt.

STIRRING STORY FROM MANCHURIA.

COMING OF THE RUSSIANS.
[("SHUNG PO" SERVICE).]
Peking, March 24.
The Governor of Heilungkiang has telegraphed to Peking for instructions, as the Russians have driven out a great number of Chinese from Manchuria.
He stated that over 300 have been drowned, tens of thousands are dying of starvation, and the cries and groans of the sufferers could be heard for miles.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

OXFORD THE FAVOURITES.
[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]
London, March 24, 4.30 p.m.
According to critics, the Oxford eight are favoured for the forthcoming Oxford-Cambridge boat race.
[An article on the latest form of the Oxford and Cambridge teams appears on Page 5 of this issue. It is pointed by a special correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette".]

THE FRONTIER.

DIVERGENCE OF OPINION.
[("SHUNG PO" SERVICE).]
Peking, March 24.
The Viceroy of Sze-chuan has memorialized the Throne in person, urging the Government not to transfer Viceroy Hsi Liang, of the Three Eastern Provinces, as it is difficult to find a good man to replace him, in view of the importance of the frontier disputes.

Military Men as Viceroys.

[("SHAT PO" SERVICE).]
Peking, March 24.
Owing to the critical conditions of the frontier disputes, a certain Imperial prince has memorialized the Throne to appoint military officers as Viceroys and Governors of the various provinces.

THE CORONATION.

ADMIRAL DEWEY NOMINATED.
[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]
Manila, March 24, 4.30 p.m.
Rear-Admiral Reelard, who represents the Coronation Column in the United States; has put forward the name of Admiral Dewey as representative in America at the coronation of King George V.

SENSATION IN ROME.

Bombay, March 25, 7.20 a.m.
A report from Rome states that quite a sensation has been caused by King Emmanuel granting an audience to the Socialist Deputy, Bisolati, and discussing with him the Ministerial crisis.
This is the first time that a Socialist has entered the palace.

THE PLAGUE.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE NORTH.
[("SHAT PO" SERVICE).]
Chefoo, March 24.
Plague at Chefoo is decreasing and first class passengers are allowed to leave port after medical examination.

Telegram.

THE RUSSIAN POLITICAL CRISIS.

THE TSAR AS AUTOCRAT.
[REUTERS' SERVICE].
London, March 27.
A message from St. Petersburg states that after issuing Ukases countersigned by M. Stolypin, President of the Council of Ministers, suspending the sittings of the Council of Empire and the Duma till Tuesday, the Tsar is availing himself of a paragraph in the Constitution enabling him to promulgate laws when the Legislature is not sitting.
His Majesty has issued a Ukase introducing local Councils in Poland, the rejection of which measure on the 21st instant precipitated the crisis.
The Octoberists, though supporters of the Bill, are expected to resign in a body, their objection being to the dealing with reaction by such reactionary means.

GERMANY AND PORTUGAL.

DIPLOMATIC DIFFICULTIES.
[REUTERS' SERVICE].
Bombay, March 28, 7.35 a.m.
The Foreign Secretary in Berlin, when questioned, said that Germano-Portuguese relations were unsatisfactory.
The questions as to private property, the expulsion of the German nuns and subjects, had created difficulties.

MEXICAN TROUBLE.

THE MIKADO'S MESSAGE.
[REUTERS' SERVICE].
Bombay, March 28, 7.35 a.m.
Yesterday's message should have read that the Emperor of Japan had declared that His Majesty was convinced that President Taft had never given credence to the story of Japan's participation in Mexican trouble.

PRINCE CHING'S GARDEN.

[("SHUNG PO" SERVICE).]
Peking, March 27.
Prince Ching is carrying out great improvements in the magnificent garden attached to his palace. New pavilions have been built and a great variety of flowers, both Chinese and foreign, have been planted. The garden will be completed some time next year.

ANOTHER BIG FAILURE.

[("SHAT PO" SERVICE).]
Peking, March 27.
The Viceroy of Hupoh has telegraphed to Peking for instructions as to a Chinese merchant, named Li Shing Fook, in Hankow, who has failed to the extent of over Tls. 10,000,000, on properties mortgaged by foreigners.

CHINESE BANKS.

LOAN CONTEMPLATED.
[("SHUNG PO" SERVICE).]
Peking, March 27.
The Provincial Treasurer of Kiangsi proposes to raise a loan of Tls. 3,000,000 for the improvement of the government banks in the province.
The Governor has instructed the Provincial Assembly to consider the scheme.

CHINA'S NAVY.

NEW WARSHIP TO BE CONSTRUCTED.

[("SHAT PO" SERVICE).]
Peking, March 27.
The Chinese Navy Board proposes to improve the naval yard at Fokien, so as to expedite the construction of new warships.

PROPOSED TELEGRAPH LINE.

[("SHAT PO" SERVICE).]
Peking, March 26.
The Board of Communications proposes the establishment of a telegraph line between Canton and Chin Shan, a place near Macao.

Telegram.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

WAR RISK PREMIUMS RISING IN LONDON.
THREE DAYS' GRACE.
Bombay, March 28, 11.55 a.m.
St. Petersburg advices state that a Russian ultimatum to China demands an exhaustive and satisfactory reply to the Note recently sent by Russia to Peking. The answer must be received by the 28th inst. otherwise Russia reserves to herself the right of freedom of action to make the Chinese Government responsible for its obstinacy.
In London a considerable amount of war risk insurance is being effected at Lloyd's.
Yesterday insurance of this class was ten to twenty guineas against last Monday's rate of three guineas.

China Surrenders.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]
Shanghai, Mar. 27, 10.30 a.m.
Latest news of the Russo-Chinese crisis is satisfactory.
China has fully surrendered to Russia's demands, finding herself in no position to resist.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

EMPEROR SENDS MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT.

Bombay, March 27, 7.40 a.m.
Baron Uchida, says a Washington telegram, has delivered a personal message from the Emperor of Japan to President Taft.
The Japanese Ambassador called at White House and delivered the message by word of mouth. It said that the Emperor never placed the slightest credence in the false and wicked reports that were current in America that Japan had designs on Mexico, causing the activity in American military circles.

THE ALIEN QUESTION.

PRESIDENT TAFT PUTS CHECK ON CALIFORNIA.

Bombay, March 27, 7.40 a.m.
President Taft's message to the Governor of California has had a good effect.
It has checked the progress of the anti-Japanese legislation recently illustrated by the passing of the law prohibiting aliens holding land in the State of California.

["INDEPENDENT NEWS" AGENCY.]

Tokio, March 27.
Well-informed diplomatists here do not regard with any serious misgivings the proposed legislation to deprive aliens of the right of holding land in the State of California.

They are of opinion that even if the Bill does pass without friction the Lower House, as well as the Senate, the Governor of California will be too judicious to give a hasty approval of the measure.
The tone of the Japanese press is on the whole optimistic as to the situation.

RUSSIAN POLITICS.

TWO COUNCILLORS SUSPENDED BY IMPERIAL DECREE.

Bombay, March 26, 7.20 a.m.
Advices from St. Petersburg state that two of the members of the Council of Empire have been suspended as a result of the recent political crisis following the defeat of M. Stolypin.
The suspension has been made under Imperial Decree and holds good until 1912. The Councilors are General Treppoff and Councillor Durnovo, who were mainly responsible for M. Stolypin's defeat and resignation.
March 27, 7.40 a.m.
The Octoberist leader, M. Grotelkoff, according to telegrams from St. Petersburg, has resigned the Presidency of the Duma.

Telegram.

HOME POLITICS.

A BRITISH BYE-ELECTION.
London, March 28th.
A bye-election for the constituency of Bootle has resulted as follows:—
Mr. Donar Law (Unionist) 9,980
Mr. Muspratt (Liberal) 7,782

GUN-MAKING AT SHANGHAI.

[("SHUNG PO" SERVICE).]
Peking, March 26.
The President of the Army Board has telegraphed to the gun factory in Shanghai to increase the number of workmen so as to facilitate manufacturing guns without delay.

CHINA'S FINANCES.

[("SHUNG PO" SERVICE).]
Peking, March 26.
The Navy Board is in lack of funds. The Board of Finance has requested the Board of Communications to redeem the Peking-Hankow Railway loan of Tls. 5,000,000. Therefore the Board of Communications has negotiated with the Yokohama Specie Bank for a loan of Tls. 8,000,000 at 5 per cent. to redeem the Peking-Hankow Railway loan.

TO INSPECT FRONTIER.

[("SHUNG PO" SERVICE).]
Peking, March 26.
The Grand Councilors are of opinion that it is not advisable to send Viceroy Li of Yunnan, and Viceroy Hsi Liang of the Three Eastern Provinces to inspect the frontiers, and they intend sending other officials instead.

FOREIGN LOANS.

TO BE RAISED IN CHINA.

[("SHUNG PO" SERVICE).]
Peking, March 26.
The President of the Board of Communications is in conference with the Grand Councilors about raising a foreign loan of Tls. 20,000,000 to enable the Han-yang iron and steel works to supply all the requirements for the army, navy and the different railways in China.

Madras, Feb. 18.—A Cochin correspondent states that on Thursday, about 200 students of the Eraculum College were dismissed by the Principal for absents themselves without leave. The boys have telegraphed to the Dewan of Cochin and to the special officer of the State.

BRITISH IN YUNNAN.

[("SHAT PO" SERVICE).]
Peking, March 26.
The British Government has agreed to send deputies to negotiate the Pien-ma disputes in Yunnan before the withdrawal of the British troops.

JAPANESE LOAN.

ON A PAR WITH THE QUADRUPLE AGREEMENT.

[("INDEPENDENT NEWS" AGENCY).]
Tokio, March 27.
Press comments on the proposed new Japanese loan to China are on the whole favourable.
The agreement has been arrived at between the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Board of Posts and Communications, and its terms and conditions are substantially the same as those governing the pending quadruple loan from the four powers, England, France, Germany and the United States.

PROPOSED TERRITORIAL ARMY FOR CHINA.

[("SHUNG PO" SERVICE).]
Peking, March 26.
The President of the Army Board has proposed to organize a Territorial Army for national defence but the Grand Councilors strongly objected to the proposal. The President was greatly displeased at the result, and has threatened to resign.

Telegram.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN KOREA.

QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.
London, March 28.
In the House of Lords Lord Stanhope drew attention to Japan's interpretation of the Treaty provision and The Hague award with reference to taxation of properties held on perpetual leases by British, French and Germans in the old Foreign Settlements of Japan, and asked, in view of the annexation of Korea, what measures were being taken to protect British interests there.
Lord Herschell detailed the position of the cases in question, and said that an informal exchange of views was proceeding in the hope of a satisfactory settlement.
The Lord Chancellor further detailed the Japanese assurances given at the time of the annexation, and added that after consultation with Sir Claude Macdonald Great Britain informed Japan on the 10th December that she was willing to leave the question of the foreign settlements and jurisdiction of British subjects, prisoners, etc., to the sense of justice and good faith of Japanese officials on the spot. H.M.'s Government had already received satisfactory assurances with reference to land tenure and mines, but as regards tariffs it was impossible to ask Japan to promise definitely in advance a continuation of the present arrangement (beyond the period of ten years already promised).

TIBET.

ANTICIPATING THE FOREIGNERS.

Peking, March 28.
The Viceroy of Sze-chuan and the President of the Board of Communications have jointly proposed the early construction of the railway between Sze-chuan and Tibet, so as to prevent the foreigners from taking any advantage of China.

ITALY.

A NEW CABINET FORMED.

London, March 28th.
A message from Rome states that Sr. Giolitti is forming a Cabinet.
The Socialist Deputy Bisolati, who was received in audience by King Victor Emmanuel, declined office on conscientious grounds, while absolutely supporting the programme.

OPENING UP MANCHURIA.

CHINA'S AMBITIONS.

Peking, March 28.
The newly appointed President of the Board of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, has memorialized the Throne to open up Manchuria by promoting industries.
The Prince Regent is strongly in favour of the memorial.

TROUBLOUS FRONTIERS.

OPINIONS OF MINISTERS INVITED.

Peking, March 28.
The Prince Regent has instructed all the Grand Councilors and other Ministers to submit their opinions regarding the frontier disputes.

THE CRISIS.

CHINA'S COYCESSION.

Peking, March 28.
The Russian Minister at Peking has sent in a communication to the Board of Foreign Affairs dealing with the revision of the commercial treaty between Russia and China. On receipt of this communication the Board of Foreign Affairs had a conference with the Grand Councilors, and despatched a reply to the Russian Minister on the 27th inst. agreeing to all their demands.

Telegram.

MEXICO.

NEW CABINET FORMED.
Bombay, March 20, 7.35 a.m.
A new Mexican cabinet has been formed, but there is nothing to indicate its tendency.
M. Limantour is again in charge of finance, and apparently leads the cabinet.
M. Barra will control foreign affairs.

DISTURBANCES IN ALBANIA.

SOLDIERS DESPATCHED.
Bombay, March 20, 7.35 a.m.
Reports from Constantinople state that owing to disturbances nine battalions of soldiers are proceeding to Albania.

PUBLIC OPINION IN CHINA.

AUTOCRATIC COMMAND.

Peking, March 28.
The President of the National Assembly has advised the senators not to interfere in foreign diplomatic questions.
He asked them to submit their opinions or suggestions to the Grand Councilors for consideration, and on no account should they hold an extraordinary meeting to discuss these questions.
However, he added, if they insist on holding a meeting, they must get permission from the Throne before doing so.

PASSING OF THE QUEUE.

CHINESE ARMY TO FOLLOW POPULACE.

Peking, March 28.
The President of the Army Board has memorialized the Throne to issue an Imperial decree allowing the officers and men in the army to discard their queues.

A VICEROY SICK.

RESIGNATION TENDERED.

Peking, March 28.
Viceroy Hsi Liang of the Three Eastern Provinces being ill, the Prince Regent is inclined to accept his resignation.
A certain Grand Councilor has strongly recommended Chan Chiu Sheung to succeed him.

FORMER CANTON VICEROY.

TOO OBSTINATE AND STUBBORN.

Peking, March 28.
Viceroy of Sze-chuan has strongly recommended reinstating ex-Viceroy Shun Chun Huan, but a Grand Councilor strongly objected, on the ground that he was too obstinate and stubborn to handle diplomatic questions.

TRANSPORTATION OF TROOPS.

RAILWAY PROJECTS.

Peking, March 28.
The President of the Army Board is strongly in favour of raising a loan for the construction of a railway for the transportation of troops in case of operations.

THE OPIUM QUESTION AGAIN.

BRITISH MINISTER'S PROTEST.

[("SHUNG PO" SERVICE).]
Peking, March 20.
Communications have passed between Sir John Jordan, the British Minister at Peking, and the Board of Foreign Affairs with regard to the proposed curtailment of the period in which opium may be imported to China. Sir John Jordan declares that steps could be taken in this direction only if the total supply of opium poppy growing in Kanan and Turkistan is carried out lawfully.

Telegrams.

THE RUSSIAN POLITICAL CRISIS.

GOVERNMENT CENSURED.

(REUTERS' SERVICE.)

London, March 29th.
A telegram from St. Petersburg states that the Duma by 174 votes to 88 has adopted interpellations by the "Octobrists," Progressists, Cadets and Socialists concerning the Government of unconstitutional practice in carrying the Zomstovs Bill by Imperial prerogative.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

ANTI-ALIEN AGITATION IS INCREASING.

CALIFORNIANS DETERMINED TO FIGHT.

[THE "INDEPENDENT NEWS" AGENCY.]

Tokio, March 30.
The agitation in connection with the anti-aliens bill passed by the California Senate shows no signs of abating.

Latest advices from New York state that the situation is critical as regards this question.

Many measures of a most ungenerous character are suggested by the friends of the bill with a view to settling the alien problem by arbitrarily fixing the qualifications of emigrants from Japan. The anti-Japanese community declare that no matter what attitude Japan may adopt on the question they are determined not to cease to fight in support of the prohibition of emigration from Japan.

At the present moment the Japanese in California possess at least 200,000 acres of fertile soil, the profits from which are estimated at more than \$100,000,000 (gold). No one can doubt that if conditions remained unchanged every inch of the State would eventually come under the power of the Japanese.

It is a matter of course that the Japanese have as many claims to be recognized as any other nationality in America, and therefore there does not appear to be any reason why the State of California should alone seek to deprive them of their privileges, especially at this time when the danger of war is generally discussed among the people.

MORE SERIOUS DISPUTES.

[THE "SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 29.
The disputes in the Three Eastern Provinces are far more serious than the disputes regarding Turkestan.

TIENSIN MINT.

EXPERTS WANTED.

[THE "SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Tientsin, March 29.
Experienced and expert minters are wanted to push on the minting work in the Tientsin mint.

CHINESE MINISTER RECALLED.

[THE "SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 29.
The Board of Foreign Affairs intends recalling H. H. Liu Yuk Lin, the Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James.

NEW YORK STATE CAPITOL.

FAMOUS BUILDING ON FIRE.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, March 29, 10.15 p.m.
A big conflagration has occurred in the Capitol at Albany, New York State.
As a result, tremendous damage has been done to the building.

YUNNAN.

VICEROY WARNED TO BE DIPLOMATIC.

[THE "SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 29.
Acting on the advice of the Grand Councilors, the Prince Regent has telegraphed to Viceroy Li of Yunnan to bear in mind to avoid any friction with the British troops, and on no account should he prepare for hostilities.

Telegrams.

GUN-RUNNING IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

TO BE SUPPRESSED.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, March 29, 10.15 p.m.
The British Government are organising an expedition for the suppression of the gun-runners who have been operating for a long time past in the Persian Gulf.

The Expedition.

(REUTERS' SERVICE.)

Bombay, March 30, 7.10 a.m.
Advices have been received here that the Imperial Government has given its sanction to the proposed expedition against the gun-runners of the Persian Gulf. The expedition will be composed of the cruisers Hyacinth and Fox, the 104th Rifles, a section of a Mountain Battery, and detachments of Sappers, Field Ambulance Corps, and Supply and Transport Corps.

THE CRISIS.

AMICABLE SETTLEMENT.

CHINA SURRENDERS IN FULL TO RUSSIA.

(REUTERS' SERVICE.)

Bombay, March 30, 7.10 a.m.
China's complete acceptance of Russia's demands has caused great satisfaction in the latter country. Russia has expressed the pleasure it gives her to be now convinced that China will strictly observe her treaty obligations in future, and thus further strengthen the ancient bond of amity which prevails between the two nations.

[THE "SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 29.
The Chief Secretary to the Board of Foreign Affairs called upon the Russian Minister at Peking in person asking him to report to his Government that China has complied with all the Russian demands.

The Secretary also memorialized the Throne that the dispute with Russia have been settled amicably between both countries.

Officials Rejoicing.

[THE "SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 29.
Prince Ching and H. H. Na Tung were so pleased with the results of the disputes with Russia that they have visited the theatre for the past few days.

To Discuss Treaties.

[THE "SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 29.
The Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg has telegraphed to the Grand Council to send a plenipotentiary to St. Petersburg to draw up the treaties.

KOREAN FRONTIERS.

JAPANESE DEMAND.

[THE "SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 29.
The Japanese Minister at Peking has asked the Chinese Government to delimit the Korean frontiers.

The Board of Foreign Affairs was unprepared, and the matter has been postponed.

VICEROYS TO CHANGE POSTS.

[THE "SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 29.
The Prince Regent intends to instruct Viceroy Hsi Liang, of the Three Eastern Provinces, and the Viceroy of Szechuan to exchange places, but the Viceroy of Szechuan declines, on the ground that he has not full power to act.

YUNNAN RAILWAY.

CAPITAL INVESTIGATED.

[THE "SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 29.
The Board of Communications has telegraphed to Viceroy Li of Yunnan, to investigate into the subscribed capital of the Yunnan-Szechuan railway.

Telegrams.

JAPANESE NAVY.

ANOTHER BATTLESHIP LAUNCHED.

[THE "INDEPENDENT NEWS" AGENCY.]

Tokio, March 31.

The launch of the battleship, Setsumi, took place at the Kure naval dock yesterday, in the presence of the Crown Prince.

The function was of a most imposing character.

The Prince embarked on the Kashima, with many officers in Mourning and others to inspect the launching.

The battleship Salsuma followed as an escort of the royal vessel, with the other men of war in port.

In the afternoon the largest Javathan of the Japanese warships slid smoothly out of the dock into deep water, amid the applause of the thousands who had congregated.

The Crown Prince will repair to Sasabe, where he is to attend the launching of the cruiser, Chikuma, on April 1st.

DISARMAMENT SCHEMES IMPOSSIBLE.

STATEMENT IN THE REICHSTAG.

(REUTERS' SERVICE.)

Bombay, March 31, 7.50 a.m.

In the Berlin Reichstag, when the debate took place on the estimates, the Imperial Chancellor pointed out that since disarmament was voted on at the first Hague conference, nobody had produced a practicable scheme.

Great Britain, in spite of her wish for disarmament, had always insisted that her naval fleet should be the equal if not the superior of any possible combination.

All disarmament schemes, he added, must be wrecked on the question of the basis of adjustment, which was utterly impracticable, and universal arbitration was as impossible as universal disarmament.

TROUBLE IN MEXICO.

Bombay, March 29.

The Mexican Cabinet has resigned.

President Diaz has deferred action in the matter.

PRINCE REGENT.

REMAINS TO CONTROL STATE AFFAIRS.

Peking, March 28.

The Empress Dowager has decided to take up her residence with the Emperor in the Summer Palace on the 12th proximo, and has instructed the Prince Regent not to accompany them, so that he can attend to State affairs.

ABOLITION OF TAXES.

Peking, March 28.

The Throne has instructed the viceroys and governors of the various provinces to abolish all miscellaneous and superfluous taxation.

THE FRONTIER.

CHINESE OFFICIALS TO YIELD.

[THE "SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 27.

The Board of Foreign Affairs has telegraphed to Viceroy Hsi Liang, of the Three Eastern Provinces, and Shi Shin-Kai, to settle the frontier disputes amicably.

The Board also instructed the Viceroy to give in, if necessary.

THE BANK SMASH.

[THE "SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 27.

The Board of Communications intends to send a special deputy to investigate into the names of the proprietors of the insolvent bank, Yee Shin Yuen, and to hold the property of the insolvent bank in Chilli, Hupeh, Anhwei, and Kiangsu. These properties will be sold in order to settle the claims of the creditors.

COURT OF TRIBUNAL.

IN SHANGHAI.

[THE "SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 26.

The Governor of So-chow has memorialized the Throne to institute a High Court of Tribunal in Shanghai. An Imperial decree has been issued to consider this memorial carefully.

Telegrams.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

NEW SUPER-DREADNAUGHT LAUNCHED.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, March 30, 10.25 p.m.

Mrs. Lewis Harcourt, wife of the Rt. Hon. Lewis Harcourt, P.C., First Commissioner of Works, today launched the super-dreadnaught, Monarch, at Elswick.

The Monarch carries a broadside of ten 13.5 inch guns in line with her keel.

NEWS-SERVICE FOR GERMANY.

REICHSTAG CREATES A NEW DEPARTMENT.

(REUTERS' SERVICE.)

Bombay, March 30, 2.10 p.m.

A telegram from Berlin states the Reichstag has voted the sum of three hundred thousand marks to the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in order to obtain exclusive control of a German news service from abroad.

FIRE AT WASHINGTON.

STATE LIBRARY GUTTED.

ENORMOUS LOSS.

(REUTERS' SERVICE.)

Bombay, March 30, 2.10 p.m.

A telegram from Washington reports that a great fire has occurred at the Capitol.

The damage is estimated at five million dollars gold, which does not include the loss occasioned by the destruction of the unique documents contained in the State Library, which was gutted.

Nothing was insured.

JAPANESE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

A NEW ZEALAND REPORT.

(REUTERS' SERVICE.)

Bombay, March 30, 2.10 p.m.

The Wellington correspondent of the "Times" wires that, owing to the late start made, it is doubtful whether the Japanese Antarctic expedition will be able to effect a landing this season.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, March 30, 10.25 p.m.

It is stated that King George and Queen Mary will probably visit Egypt in November.

HOME POLITICS.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, March 30, 10.25 p.m.

The Cheltenham bye-election has been declared null and void.

THE LORDS' VETO.

THE DEBATE ADJOURNED INDEFINITELY.

(REUTERS' SERVICE.)

Bombay, March 30, 2.10 p.m.

The debate on the Referendum Bill, which opened on the 3rd March, has been adjourned indefinitely, in accordance with a suggestion made by Lord Lansdowne.

THE CORONATION.

CHINA'S REPRESENTATIVE.

[THE "SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 27.

Prince Chun will shortly leave for England to represent China at the Coronation of King George.

The Prince was received in audience yesterday.

An Imperial decree has been issued sanctioning the Prince's memorial to bring with him suitable presents and private secretaries.

PRINCE REGENT INDISPOSED.

[THE "SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 29.

The Prince Regent is reported to be unwell.

POLO.

Thursday afternoon the final game in the quarterly polo tournament was played off between the R.G.A. and the Civilian, and resulted in a win for the Service team by 3 goals to 1.

The teams were:—R.G.A.: Lt. Thicknesse No. 1; Major Kirkpatrick No. 2; Capt. Loring, No. 3; and Capt. Driestley, back.

Civilian: Mr. Master, No. 1; Mr. Lawder, No. 2; Mr. Gedgo, No. 3 and Mr. Johnston, back.

BIRTH.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

March 29th, at New York, to Dr. & Mrs. Hartman, a son.

DEATHS.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

On the 20th inst. at the Government Hospital, E. J. Pratt, aged 60, Shanghai, Straits and Indian papers, please copy.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

At 15 Kaitford Terrace, Kowloon, at 8 p.m. on the 27th inst., DAMEE BHAZAR, aged 8 years, the beloved daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Green, Shanghai papers, please copy.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

Cable Address: Telegraph Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1.

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boats, the former being already responsible for several, the latest intended for the Haiphong trade, making its trial run yesterday. This activity forecasts a very complete change in the short transit trade of these waters, as well as the springing up of a prosperous local industry.

The motor-engined boat is capable of high speeds, requires far less engine-room space than its steam predecessor, and less fuel space, and is thus admirably adapted as a fast cargo boat. In addition, it is cheaper to build nor does it take so long to complete as other power craft.

Those are its virtues as they appear to a layman; what the drawbacks of the motor boat are we are not sufficiently expert to say. However, it is evident that there are those among us who believe of it in its value, and are determined to make even larger use of it in the future than at present.

It is suggested, in this connection, that the employment of motor boats would permit of a daylight service between here and Canton, and we believe the experiment is to be tried. With a boat built for speed as well as cargo space, the run, it is thought, could be made in from four to five hours. In from two to three the boat could be discharged and the return journey made within the twelve hours. But whether this is feasible or not, the extension of motor boat traffic is undoubted, and with so large a field of activity as that presented by the transverse trade of South China, there is no reason why it should not be a success.

It makes for the general good that any change which might improve trade conditions should be made the subject of an experiment, at least, and since the motor boats now plying at Canton have proved their value to the full the result of this experiment is a foregone conclusion.

ALL BRITISH SHOPPING.

(28th March.)

"Display, push, sell nothing but British wares!" That is the commercial war-cry throughout the British Isles to-day, and will be until March 31st, when all British shopping week begins.

Monday, and in every important town in

their children can play, will bring what pressure and influence they may to bear on the problem in Kowloon.

THE REAL POWER.

(30th March.)

Will war on any large scale be made impossible by the refusal of the small investor to provide the wherewithal? This is a question which recent financial operations in Europe bring to mind. France, the fourth in naval strength of the European nations and the second in military, is incomparably the greatest money power of the world. She holds the purse strings; they have been given into her hands by Jacques Bonhomme, that most frugal, hard-working and thrifty person, and wise laws enable her to retain her grip. Thus, the French Government if for any reason it is opposed to a proposed loan can forbid its entrance to the Bourse. This is what happened recently. Turkey wanted £5,000,000; Austria about twice as much; France was approached, but France did not find herself in agreement with the objects for which the money was needed, and the loan fell through. It was taken to London and Sir Ernest Cassel undertook to promote it, but it was unmistakably shown him that such an action would not be regarded with favour in France, and the enterprise cordially being a very real thing, the loan also collapsed in England. Turkey meant to use the money in aggression on Crete, and thus the action of the small investor under the wise direction of his Government resulted in the preservation of peace. Here then we have the old power of money speaking in a new voice. In olden times many of the fighting kings of England were forced to rest in inglorious passivity through their inability to screw the necessary funds out of their people. To-day it is not a question of taxes, but the "Yes" or "No" of the man of perfect liberty to do what he likes with his money. When this power is fully understood not only war but the piling-up of huge armaments will become a thing of the past. The power of the investor arises in the international nature of commerce; a crisis in Persia affects the city merchant, and the effects of plague in Manchuria are felt in London. If we have not yet developed the spirit of the brotherhood of man—and the Army Estimates are sufficient answer to that—we have, at least, bound our interests so closely together that what hurts one hurts all. The financial condition of the world is such that in certain cases war would be a mad absurdity. For instance, if for the second time a French army took Moscow and did not retreat, suppose it were victorious, Russia eventually must pay an indemnity. But for many years past Russia has been kept from hopeless bankruptcy by French gold—and a defeated country would not appeal to Jacques Bonhomme as a suitable place into which to sink its savings. We have inconspicuously forged a weapon which must put Mars to flight in time, and, realising its possibilities, the apostles of peace who preach at The Hague might do worse than suggest means to make the manner of its use the subject of international agreement.

LOCAL STREET TRAFFIC.

(31st March.)

Owing to the recent accidents, unfortunately fatal, caused by motor cars the Hongkong traffic problem is a fruitful subject of discussion at the moment. What ever may be said good of Hongkong, and that is much, we cannot congratulate ourselves upon a well-regulated street traffic. The local variety is indeed the worst we know of in a city of this size. With the rapid growth of locomotion of all kinds the problem calls for settlement with ever-increasing urgency. The condition of our streets, congested at times, out of all proportion to the volume of traffic and their width, we refer of course, only to the main thoroughfares—is due to the failure of the public and the police alike to realise that rapidity means freedom of movement. The faster street traffic is carried on the less danger of anything approaching a block, and, although this may not appear reasonable

the less danger of accident. The motto of the directors of traffic in London, in this respect the best policed city in the world, is, "Pass along there!" and when one remembers how matters are arranged in that capital the spectacle of the loaded-footed pedestrians of Hongkong and its calm indifference to policemen is a pitiful one. What could reflect greater discredit on the regulators of a city than the incident we witness many times a day in Hongkong of pedestrians majestically strolling along the roadway, holding up or diverting to the wrong side the vehicular traffic that should have priority? One can imagine the rude shock to their feelings such persons would experience if they deserted the side walk for the road in, say, Piccadilly. And if they were run down but little sympathy would be expended on them. The day is approaching, as it has already dawned in Shanghai, when our street traffic will change its character by an increase of speed. Two years ago the Model Settlement was rent in the throes of a traffic controversy. The one side bewailed the arrival of motor cars, tram cars, carriages—anything in fact that would sauntering in the streets an exercise to be avoided. The other side, with visions of twice the amount of business done in the same time, purchased motors and carriages, and strenuously supported tram lines. The issue, of course, was never in doubt; the days of the bullock wagon and the sedan are dead as Nineveh, and we note from northern exchanges that Colonel Bruce, Chief of the Shanghai police, now advocates the prohibition of wheelbarrows and handcarts, which he terms "relays of a by-gone age." The change is coming in Hongkong, the advent of the motor cars is its first sign, and it therefore behooves the police to guard up their limbs and attempt to inculcate a monetary idea of the principles of street traffic into the minds of local "slow-coaches." By so doing they will lessen the danger of accidents.

SUPPRESSION OF GAMBLING.

CELEBRATIONS IN CANTON.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent.)

Canton, March 30.

Every preparation is being made for the grand procession which takes place to-day in honour of the total suppression of gambling. The procession will be a very long one with tableaux representing the effects of the gambling evil and also the usual display of dragons and lions.

This procession has attracted a great number of visitors from your city and the river boats carried full complements of passengers during the last few days. All the hotels and boarding houses are packed, and nearly all the available rooms were booked beforehand.

All the schools and shops are adorned with bunting and lamps with inscriptions lauding the suppression of gambling.

All the government buildings are decorated for the occasion and similarly all the gun-boats are dressed. Business is temporarily suspended, and the streets are crowded with sight-seers. The pagan promises to be a great success if the clerk of the weather is favourably inclined. Silver medals given by the Viceroy, Admiral Li Chun and other officials, will be distributed to those taking part in the pageant by the Self-Government Society.

HONGKONG RIFLE LEAGUE.

At the annual meeting of the Hongkong Rifle League Thursday night, Dr. Evan Jones was elected president, and Mr. M. S. Northcott hon. secretary and treasurer (Mr. R. Stewart to act for the latter during his absence on leave.) It was agreed that the president and the secretary, who will be in London shortly, should arrange for the purchase of a League Trophy. The rules were altered so as to permit civilian teams to shoot with aperture sights in competitions on a handicap basis to be fixed on percentage, as the Service teams are not allowed to use aperture sights.

The Admiralty have appointed Lieutenant J. W. Clayton to the Cadmus, and Lieutenant A. P. Saunders to the Albatross.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

In the Summary Court this morning, before Mr. Justice Hazeland the case of Wan Tsz Shum v. Cheong Chuk Sam came on for trial. Plaintiff claimed \$170 for balance due for money lent.

Mr. Dixon appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Gardiner for the defendant.

Mr. Gardiner asked for the case to be adjourned if it entailed no trouble to the Court.

His Honour: Is it with a view to a settlement?

Mr. Gardiner: No. The fact was that the case was on the Remand List but he agreed to the hearing being set down for that day. Unfortunately he had not been able to get at his clients.

His Honour: I will adjourn the case to Monday, the 3rd April. How long would it take?

Mr. Gardiner: Two hours, your honour.

His Honour: Two hours! I will give you the whole day. The Court then rose.

THE PROTECTOR'S CRUISE.

The Protector, of 512 gross tons, which is understood to be the largest salvage steamer in the world, has recently returned to Denmark, after four and a-half years' service in the Far East. Owned by the Swiss Salvage Company, the Protector was sent to the East in anticipation that there would be sufficient salvage work to keep her remuneratively employed. This experiment, however, has not been realised.

Certainly there was no lack of wrecks in Chinese waters, says the "Shipping Gazette," but it was generally found to be of little use to attempt salvage, owing to there being so small a chance of repairs being effected. The large docks of the East, principally in Japan, were all taken up for naval purposes, and there was no possibility, therefore, of getting merchant vessels in. The Protector, during her sojourn in the East, has helped to save about twenty vessels of different types, and has otherwise been engaged in the salvage of goods from vessels abandoned by underwriters. After a thorough overhaul the Protector will proceed to the Red Sea, to take up her station there.

ANOTHER CRUISER FOR HONGKONG.

The armoured cruiser Defence has been selected to act as escort to the King on his visit to India. This will somewhat delay her departure for the China station, says "Truth." Upon the arrival of the King the Defence will immediately proceed to Hongkong. She was got up as a "show ship" to escort the Balmoral, Castle to South Africa, and, although she went through the late manoeuvres off the coast of Spain, she still wears a yacht-like appearance.

PIRACY IN THE DELTA.

VICEROY'S VIEWS.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent.)

Canton, March 20.

The Admiralty has communicated with the Canton Viceroy regarding the suspension of the water police force, and suggested that the money thus saved may be devoted to the re-organization of the navy.

The Viceroy has telegraphed a reply disapproving of the Admiralty's suggestion. He said the Viceroy argued that China is not sufficiently provided with warships, and that the date for China to make herself a strong naval power is far distant. The time has not come to do away with the service of the water police. Speaking of Canton, the piracy in the west rivers which victimised both Chinese and foreign vessels is notorious to all who have to make use of this route. It is due to the efforts of the water police, who are patrolling the waters energetically, that these pirates are not so daring in their attempts to prey upon passing vessels. In the opinion of the Viceroy the abolition of the water police is out of the question.

THE KING'S CORONATION.

SHOULD THERE BE A PERMANENT MEMORIAL IN HONGKONG?

This morning the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, Chairman of the Coronation Committee, sent words through his senior clerk that he wished to see the Pressmen present on the Court premises in his Chamber. At first, the gentlemen of the Press formed curious conjectures as to the object of their desired presence and in trepidation made their way into the distinguished gentleman's Chamber, where it was feared that his Lordship was about to pass some strictures for some mysterious delinquency which vaguely suggested itself to their minds. On being ushered into his Lordship's presence, all their doubts were instantly dispelled by his Lordship's cordiality of reception and it came somewhat in the nature of a relief to them to learn that his Lordship wished to address them on no more dangerous a topic than that having reference to the discussions of the local Coronation Committee. As his Lordship aptly termed it, he wished to feel the pulse of the community through the medium of the Press as to whether there should be a permanent memorial in Hongkong to mark the King's coronation, and, if so, what form the memorial should take.

In the course of the interview, some interesting disclosures were made by his Lordship. The Committee had had a long discussion as to whether there should be a permanent memorial and what that memorial should be. Considerable opposition was manifested in the course of the discussion. An extension of the Jubilee works round the island was proposed. The proposal was put aside on the score of being too expensive. Another proposal suggested that the Statue wharf should be turned into a jolly, which would combine it with Murray Pier. That suggestion also was thrown out. The members of the Committee were unable to arrive at a conclusion and a vote was taken on the general question as to whether there should be a permanent memorial or not. The proposal was assented to. What his Lordship wished to do was to ascertain the wishes of the community. A proposal had been put forward that a clock tower should be put up at the Post Office. Those people who were in favour of the retention of the existing clock tower advanced the argument that the present Clock Tower was presented by a private citizen of the Colony and therefore could not be removed; they suggested that a new one should be put up at the Post Office. His Lordship's view as to put it to the Committee was that they should not spend a large sum of money on illuminations, etc., but that they should mark the occasion in a more permanent way. What he wished to point out was that the community should do something which the Government of the Colony could not afford to do. In conclusion, his Lordship informed the Pressmen that there would be no meeting of the Committee before Easter. As an afterthought, his Lordship said that the Committee was considering the question as to how to entertain the children of the Colony, as that was to be the principal feature of the Coronation celebrations locally, including illuminations, etc.

As the question of a memorial is one which concerns more or less every member of the community, we have pleasure in throwing open our columns for a discussion of the question and invite the views of the general body of the public and those who feel they have a voice in the matter.

ROBBERY AT STANLEY.

Some time between Monday night and Tuesday morning the dynamite at Taitwan quarries in the Stanley district were broken into by robbers, who made off with dynamite and detonators to the value of about \$140, besides a quantity of quarrying tools—jumpers and chisels—to the value of about \$50. The quarries are owned by Mr. J. J. Po, the Shaikwan building contractor. Investigation is being made by the police.

THE PRAYA EAST HOTEL PROSECUTION.

PROSECUTOR FINED.

Thursday at the Magistracy before Mr. J. R. Wood, the hearing was resumed of the case in which R. H. Whittaker, licensee of the Praya East Hotel, was charged with harbouring a policeman on 11th March. Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared for the defence.

It will be remembered that at the previous hearing of the case it was stated by Sergeant R. Macdonald that about three o'clock in the morning while on patrol he saw a light in the Hotel and heard voices. He informed Inspector Kerr at Wanchai Police Station what he had seen and the Inspector accompanied him to the scene. Both officers looked through a crack in the door and saw R. H. Whittaker in the bar along with the late F. Winter, P. O. Clapham and two Chinese girls; and heard Winter invite the police constable "to have another drink."

R. H. Whittaker (recalled) said he was able to call a witness, Mr. Elvey, who left the bar along with him on the night in question, half an hour after midnight, and was able to speak as to his movements on that occasion.

S. V. Elvey said he was a professional comedian and lived with defendant. On the early morning of the 11th instant he left the hotel with Mr. Whittaker; it would be then about 12.30 a.m. They proceeded in rickshas to Mr. Whittaker's house in Morrison Clap Road and slept there all that night. They went back to the hotel next morning. Mr. Winter was there at that time.

By Inspector Kerr—He could swear that Mr. R. H. Whittaker was not in the hotel all that night after 12.30 a.m.

Walter Whittaker, defendant's brother, deposed that he was on the premises on the night in question at the time Clapham came in. Mr. Winter was also there as well as two Chinese girls, all in the bar.

Inspector Kerr—P. O. Clapham was standing on one side, facing south.

Did anybody ask Clapham to have a drink?—Winter.

Did he place his hands on him at all?—No; I don't think he did.

If I say that Winter clapped him on the shoulder and said, "Come and have another drink, old man," that would be incorrect?—Yes.

The Chinese girls also deposed that R. H. Whittaker was not in the hotel, but identified Walter Whittaker as having been present.

S. V. Elvey (recalled) stated that he had examined the door of the Praya East Hotel and took measurements of the cracks in it. One was a quarter of an inch wide and the other three-eighths. There were no other cracks visible.

Mr. Goldring said that that concluded his case for the defence. He did not desire to reflect upon the veracity of Inspector Kerr or Sergeant Macdonald, but he did think that the vision of the Inspector, who had just been awakened out of bed, was not of the best at that time. The Inspector, he thought, was mistaken and his Worship must, he held, find that Mr. R. H. Whittaker had gone home and was not on the premises at that time. It was reasonable in the face of the strong evidence for the defence that the Court should come to the conclusion that Inspector Kerr and the Sergeant had made a mistake in this instance. It was more than likely that they had.

His Worship—I must find the charge proved.

Mr. Goldring—Then does your Worship disbelieve all the witnesses I have called?

His Worship—I am sorry to say that I decide against you and find that R. H. Whittaker was there.

Mr. Goldring—Will your Worship give a reason for deciding in this way? The defence is a perfectly straight-forward story. Your Worship is going very far in this matter. Does your Worship find that Mr. R. H. Whittaker was in the bar?

His Worship—Yes.

Mr. Goldring—It seems to me that it is going very far to accept the word of a half-sleeping Inspector as against all these witnesses.

His Worship—I am sorry, but that is my finding. The fine will be \$50.

Mr. Goldring—Then my only alternative is to prosecute the Police witnesses for perjury. His Worship—You must do as you like, Mr. Goldring.

POLICE COURT.

THEFT AT KINGSOLERE.

Before Mr. Hallifax, Kwong Shing, master tailor, 38 Stanley Street, was charged with having on 28th instant, at Kingsolere Hotel, stolen a \$100 bill, the property of Mrs. Sachse, the hotel proprietress. The prosecution was conducted by W. Stuart of the finger-print department, Mr. F. G. Barlow appeared for the defence.

From the evidence given by Mrs. Sachse and her daughter, it appeared that the defendant came to the house about half-past nine on Tuesday morning in order to take measurements for dresses for Miss Sachse. He was shown into the sitting room where both mother and daughter were. He took the measurements required and made a note of them. In the meantime, Mrs. Sachse had proceeded to her dressing room, leaving lying on the top of some books on the sofa five \$5 bills wrapped up in a \$100 bill.

When finished with his measuring, the defendant said he wanted money in advance to buy the cloth for the dresses. Miss Sachse said he could not have it. Then he asked her to request her mother to let him have an advance, as he was hard-up at present and needed the money. For this purpose, the daughter left the sitting room and on her return shortly afterwards told the tailor that he could not have the money just at present. Defendant replied, "Maskee; I will make the dresses all the same," and left the house.

Soon after he left the house the theft of the \$100 bill was discovered and the police were informed. No other person had been in the room. Apparently in his hurry to get away from the hotel defendant left behind the measurement which he had just taken down on a slip of paper. He was arrested later in the day but the \$100 bill was not recovered.

His Worship found the charge proved and passed sentence of six weeks' imprisonment.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Wednesday afternoon His Excellency the Governor, with Captain Taylor, A.D.C., and accompanied by the Hon. Sir Paul Chater and Sir Hormusjee Mody, met Mr. Bryer on the University site and inspected the works and buildings in progress of construction.

A PRISONER'S BID FOR LIBERTY.

A good deal of commotion was caused within the precincts of the Magistracy Thursday by the attempted escape of a Chinese prisoner. The man had just been convicted of assault and was waiting in the side-room in charge of an Indian constable, preparatory to his removal to the cell, when he snatched his queue out of the policeman's hands and made a dash for liberty towards the gate.

He did not get very far away, however, for he tumbled and fell heavily outside the Senior Magistrate's Court, with the pursuing Indian on top. Meanwhile the prisoner was howling lustily to the entire interruption for a time of the Court work.

In the scuffle that ensued the Chinaman got both hands lodged among the Indian's long hair and it needed the assistance of two or three other police officers to get his grip released. Eventually the prisoner was carried to the charge room and afterwards to a cell.

MACAO DELIMITATION.

VICEROY SEEKS ADVICE.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent.)

Canton, March 27.

During the entertainment held at the military training department in honour of Sir Frederick Lugard, H. E. the Canton Viceroy is alleged to have asked his distinguished guest about the delimitation of the Macao boundary and sought his assistance in the successful settlement of this vexed question between Portugal and China, and also in regard to the wiping out of the gambling evil in Canton.

GOVERNMENT TRADING. AN INTERESTING QUESTION FOR HONGKONG.

The protest of the Hon. Mr. Keswick at the recent meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company against the "disposition on the part of the authorities" to enter into competition with the Company by building wharves and godowns on the Hunghom reclamation, is made the subject of some interesting remarks in the current number of "Capital and Commerce."

The paper asks how far the trading of the Government, which in the course of such trade must necessarily come into competition with the average trader, is compatible with good government? and it goes on as follows:—There are certain industries the entry into which of Government or other public corporations, with unlimited actual capital or potential capital in the form of credit at their command, is not very desirable. It makes people lose the incentive to compete with each other and create a healthy tone and expanding business.

(Government trading, whether in the form of monopolies—or in any other form—is permissible when the average trader has no chance of undertaking the operations in large numbers, and in cases where competition will not be healthy. In this connection it must be understood that competition, while healthy to a certain extent, is detrimental to the trade of the country in a number of instances. An example may be found in the competition of the railways in the United States which usually results in the wealthiest corporation swallowing up the ones with moderate capital, and then bringing the public as it were, to its knees. In such instances it is right that Governments should undertake the works themselves, enterprises intimately connected with the daily life of the population—where even if the enterprises should be private the government will have to interfere in its working to a very great extent in order that the public may not be tyrannised.

We need scarcely add that these reasons for government competition do not apply to the problem as exhibited in Hongkong.

THE DES VŒUX ROAD TRAGEDY.

After we went to press Wednesday, evidence was concluded in the inquiry concerning the Des Vœux Road amok case on 12th instant, on which occasion a Chinese madman, named Li King, killed three others with choppers and was himself shot dead by the police.

Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse stated that when he arrived on the scene of the tragedy the assailant had taken refuge in the kitchen. They tried to dislodge him by playing a fire-hose on him but it was ineffective in doing so. Thereupon he gave orders to the police to shoot. It was impossible to dislodge him by revolver shots and he ordered P. O. Clark to fire his carbine through a hole in the floor. Immediately afterwards the madman was seen to fall. When taken out he was dead. Mr. Wodehouse took the entire responsibility in the matter.

After hearing further evidence, the jury brought in a verdict of wilful murder against Li King with regard to the death of the three men; and found that the shooting of Li King by P. O. Clark was perfectly justifiable.

OPIUM AND MORPHIA SEIZURE.

A record opium seizure was made on board the Ssang, Bee at Hongkong on the 13th inst., on her arrival from the Straits Settlements, by Mr. Tarleton, Superintendent of Excise, and Inspector Henderson. They found hidden in Chinese preserves 138 lb. of opium and 1,000 ounces of morphia. No arrests were made.

MARINE COURT.

Thursday, before the Harbour Master, Commander C. W. Beckwith, the Chinese engineer of water boat No. 10 was charged by Messrs. Dowell & Co. with negligence of duty. The engineer's certificate was suspended for three months.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

A MASON'S CLAIM.

Before Mr. Justice F. A. Hazeland, Acting Puisne Judge, in the Court of Summary Jurisdiction Saturday morning, Ko Chin-mason, of No. 3, Li-On-Lane, filed a suit against the Lee Hing firm of contractors, of No. 3, Kwong Yuen Street East, to recover the sum of \$116.50, being amount of balance due for work and labour done for the defendants at their request. Plaintiff also claimed costs of the action.

Mr. Ho Yan Sik, from the office of Mr. Leo d'Almeida, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. C. Wilson, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, represented the defendants.

Mr. Ho stated that that was a case brought by a mason for work done on certain premises in Connaught Road. He would explain later how the work was done and why it was required. In 1910, the plaintiff entered into a contract with the defendants for doing certain work specified in the contract at an agreed price. Before doing the work, the defendants, or one of their representatives, asked the plaintiff to do further work and asked him to name a lump sum. After the work had been done, the defendants refused to pay according to the number of labourers employed. The houses concerned in the contract were No. 156, Connaught Road, and No. 311, Des Vaux Road. The houses were originally occupied as one house, but subsequently, they were let as two houses. Then the Government, or rather the Building Authority, ordered an additional space to be provided, which entailed extra work.

Mr. Wilson said that his case was that the work was to be done at an agreed contract price. Subsequently, the plaintiff got into pecuniary difficulties and it was agreed that the defendants should provide the meals for the labourers engaged on the premises. The defendants' contention was that the amount claimed was in excess of the sum agreed upon, after making due allowance for the meals supplied. There was no extra work done, for which the plaintiff claimed \$83. If there was any extra work, it should have been done under the original contract. It was also part of his case that they had paid considerable sums for meals, which amounted to over \$60.

His Lordship—I thought this was a short case?

Mr. Ho—It's not very short, my Lord.

His Lordship—I think it was put on the remand list?

Mr. Ho—It was put on the remand list for a month.

Mr. Wilson—We may get through it this morning.

Mr. Ho—I hope so.

His Lordship—These contractors' cases are generally very complicated.

L. A. Rose, architect, was called into the box and gave evidence regarding the work done, which was the subject matter of this action.

After further evidence, the case was adjourned.

SAD FATALITY AT KOWLOON.

A sad fatality occurred Monday evening at Kowloon, the victim being Daphne, the little seven years old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Green, of Knutsford Terrace. It is believed that death was due to the child having eaten some sort of green berries that she had plucked amongst the jungle growth. Much sympathy is felt for the parents in their bereavement. Medical aid was summoned when the child showed signs of illness, but the doctor's ministrations were unsuccessful. A post-mortem examination is to be held.

YACHTING.

The closing cruise of the members of the C.Y.C. takes place on Sunday, the 9th proximo, the course selected this year being from the Clubhouse, as there is now increased accommodation for members and their friends at the headquarters of the yachtmen.

SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held Tuesday afternoon. Those were present:—Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Mr. Ng Hon Tze, Dr. F. Clark, (Medical Officer of Health), Dr. W. W. Pearse (Assistant Medical Officer of Health), Dr. Fitzwilliams, Mr. Lau Chi Pak, and Mr. W. Bowen Rowlands (Secretary).

Anthrax at Kennedytown.

The Colonial Veterinary Surgeon (Mr. A. Gibson) reported a case of anthrax as having occurred at the Kennedy town cattle depot, the animal in question being a Chinese bullock. The case occurred on 15th March. The bullock was one of a lot of 19 sent from Lim Chow and while being inspected it dropped down dead. All the bullocks have been segregated.

The President stated that since the minute was circulated the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon had reported that four other animals which had been under observation had not developed anthrax and had been slaughtered for food.

Malaria at Shaikwan.

Correspondence was laid on the table relative to the incidence of malaria at Shaikwan. This included a letter from the M.O.H. correcting a statement as to the locality of the nullah referred to in previous correspondence as being trained.

Dr. Fitzwilliams said he gathered that the Board were getting less from the Government than they thought they were to get in this respect. For two years no notice at all had been taken of their report and now they were getting even less than they thought in the matter of nullah training.

The President remarked that one nullah had been trained.

Dr. Fitzwilliams said that that nullah was only a ditch and could have been done in a day by any coolie.

The President replied that there was a great deal being done in the Colony in the way of nullah training, and it was simply a question of what district should be dealt with first. If it had not been for the troops, Shaikwan would not have got so much attention as it was receiving now. It must take its turn with other portions of the city.

Mr. Shelton Hooper—It is a very important question of the community and a very large one.

Dr. Fitzwilliams—The Chinese at Shaikwan are riddled with malaria.

The correspondence was laid on the table.

Leave of Absence.

There was submitted a request by Inspector Fincher for nine months' leave of absence.

Mr. Shelton Hooper inquired:—Should not the application be addressed to the Head of the Sanitary Department and not to the Medical Officer of Health?

The President—I prefer this method of procedure, as it enables me to obtain the opinion of the executive officer most concerned before taking any further steps with the least circumlocution.

Dr. Fitzwilliams moved that the leave be granted to Inspector Fincher upon the return of Inspector Bullen in May next.

Mr. Lau Chi Pak seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

Oriental Brewery.

An invitation from the Oriental Brewery management for the members of the Board to inspect the works of the Oriental Brewery Company at Lai-chihok was read.

Dr. Fitzwilliams—I regret that pressure of work does not allow me to go.

Mr. Shelton Hooper—I should like to go.

The D. P. W.—I have already gone over the establishment.

It was agreed that the Brewery Company stating that some members would like to visit the brewery on a date to be arranged.

Mortality Statistics.

The mortality statistics for the week ended 25th ultimo showed a death-rate for the whole Colony of 10.9 per 1000 per annum as compared with 3.6 for the corresponding week of last year in the British and foreign community and for the whole population 19.8 as against 14.3 for the corresponding week last year.

There was no other business of importance.

A GOOD RECORD.

Inspector John T. Cotton, who has just retired from the Hongkong Civil Service after 25 years' work in the Colony, has a splendid record to his credit. He joined the prison staff in March, 1886. In the following year he resigned from the Government service but rejoined in 1893 and in 1895 joined the Sanitary Board staff as inspector. In 1899 he was made Inspector of Markets and in January, 1902, he was appointed 1st class Inspector of animal depots and the slaughterhouses, Kennedy town. From September, 1907, till January, 1909, Inspector Cotton was on half-pay leave, and he has now been invalided out of the service on pension.

Previous to coming to this Colony, the Inspector had seen service in the Army. He enlisted in the 14th Regiment of Foot (West Yorks) in 1879 but he purchased his discharge shortly afterwards and joined the Royal Regiment of Artillery, Sheffield Field Battery, and was selected for the rough riding establishment at Woolwich, where he passed the rough riding course and also qualified as a veterinary farrier, after which he was transferred to the Royal Horse Artillery at Woolwich. In 1883, Inspector Cotton had the misfortune to meet with a serious accident to his left leg and he was in consequence transferred to the Garrison Artillery at Portsmouth. In the same year he embarked for Hongkong, where he purchased his discharge in 1886 to join the Colonial service.

In the Yeomanry and Volunteer services, Inspector Cotton has taken a life-long interest. Before joining the Army, he was trumpeter in the York County Mounted Yeomanry. In 1896 he joined the Hongkong Volunteer Corps Field Battery with the rank of corporal wheeler and in 1899 was promoted to the rank of company quartermaster, sergeant. He remained in the corps till 1904.

Besides his service in the Colony, Inspector Cotton also worked for some years on the Imperial Chinese Customs. He joined the Canton staff and was soon afterwards promoted and sent to Pakhoi where he was specially employed on the Franco-China Frontier Commission in 1888, under Mr. James Hart, brother of Sir Robert Hart. In 1889 he was transferred to Hoikow where he assisted in the harbour survey.

In the following year he was married, being the first Britisher to get married in the post. In 1892 he was transferred to Hankow where he resigned from the Customs service and opened a hotel—the first European hotel to be established in the city—and unfortunately it was burned to the ground a few months later. In 1893, the Inspector took up business in Hongkong and Canton as a tea merchant but gave it up very soon on account of the Indian competition, and after a short while in the employ of Messrs. Danby, Leigh and Orange, he was given the appointment of assistant manager, Pengerang Coffee Plantation, Johore. Owing to ill health, however, he resigned that position in 1894, and returned to Hongkong to recruit, obtaining an appointment in the Sanitary Department.

We believe that Inspector Cotton intends to establish himself in business in Hongkong as a cattle, sheep, swine, fresh meat, provision merchant and commission agent, and as he has been employed in connection with the food supply for the Colony for over twelve years, he is fully qualified to undertake with success the business which he is about to set up.

The following paragraph appeared Tuesday in the military orders:—

The troops are cautioned concerning the risk of being tattooed with unclean instruments. Several instances have occurred lately of soldiers suffering from severe inflammation resulting from tattooing. Moreover it is known that a serious disease has been conveyed by the process. Any man who is tattooed should insist upon new needles being used, and that the instruments are passed several times through the flame of a spirit lamp in his presence before the operation is commenced.

DANGERS OF TATTOOING.

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RECEPTION AT CANTON.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent.)

Canton, March 25.
Sunday the Consular body at Shamoen was invited to luncheon by His Excellency the Canton Viceroy at the military training department. The Viceroy was assisted in entertaining the guests by His Excellency Admiral Li Chun, Diplomatic Commissioner Li Ching Fung, Tsotni Wei Han, ex-director of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, the officials attached to the military training department, and other officials connected with foreign affairs. The hall where the party gathered was tastefully decorated for the occasion with beautiful floral designs and colours representing various nations. A military band gave selections of airs, and greatly enlivened the proceedings, which were terminated by the photographing of the group.

A STRANGE VOYAGE.

DERELICT LIGHTERS DRIFT 1,450 MILES.

The remarkable voyage of the two lighters, which were built at Shanghai in October last and which, after twice blanking drift from the tugboat, eventually drifted down to Singapore, furnishes a striking example of the prevailing drift of winds and currents in that part of the sea that makes it well worth while attempting to follow their course. It was anticipated that the last had been heard of the unfortunate lighters when, on March 10, came the news that one of them had been picked up by a steamer 150 miles from Singapore, while the other was simultaneously reported to have been discovered, high and dry, but undamaged, on the coast of the Malay Peninsula inside of "Pulo Aoi" and about seventy miles north of Horsburgh Light, at the entrance of Singapore Strait. The lighters had thus completed the greater part of the journey at the mercy of the wind and sea without guidance. A further coincidence was the fact of the news of their safety having come two or three days before the amount of their insurance fell due after their having been more than three months lost to human ken.

It is probable that in their remarkable journey of 1,500 miles, the two lighters drifted before the strong north-east wind from the point where they broke drift to the Maclefield Bank, a distance of some 450 miles.

Leaving the Paracels they must have got into the south-westerly set that makes strongly past Padaran and once clear of Ceir de Mer, would have had comparatively open sea until in the vicinity of the Anambas where one lighter was picked up. The other probably took a more westerly course and, passing inside of Trieman Island, landed on the beach in fairly sheltered waters, being thus preserved from damage.

It is little short of marvellous that these unwieldy craft should have threaded their way, driven hither and thither by every change in the winds or currents, through the intricate passages between the islands that strew this part of the China Sea without coming to grief.

The distance covered by the one that was cast ashore is, roughly, 1,450 miles and the time taken eighty-eight days, which gives an average speed of nearly seventeen miles per day, or three-quarters of a knot per hour. The lighters, in their journey, must have crossed the frequented track of steamers between Manila and Hongkong, and after leaving the Paracels, must have drifted in or very near to the track of the large passenger boats coming up from Singapore—"Leading Light."

GOLF.

At the annual meeting of the Singapore Golf Club on the 20th, Mr. Edlin was appointed President, Dr. Mulayson, Captain, Mr. Mundell, Hon. Sec. and Mr. Procter, Hon. Treas.

The following were appointed to act as a Committee:—The Hon. F. J. Pigott and Messrs. Miles, Campbell, Macphail and Mayson.

LOCAL MOTOR BOAT.

A motor boat of an original and interesting type has been built by the Kowloon Dock Company for the Tonkin River trade. This is the Miro, to which we referred in our leading article Monday. The official trial trip proved successful in every respect.

The boat is built for towing purposes in the Tonkin River rapids. It required quite a special design, and the Dock Company must be congratulated on the skillful way in which they solved their difficult task.

The dimensions of the boat are 60 ft. x 12 ft. x 3 ft. 6 in., and she is of very light draft, (about 1 ft. 8 in. under working condition), the bottom of the vessel being flat. On account of the river being in some places overhung by trees the boat had to be built very low.

The treacherous condition of the river with its many rapids and snags necessitated the greatest attention being given to the reliability of the motor power. It was, therefore, decided to install the Otto motor, of the Gasmotoren-fabrik Cologne-Deutz, which are known for their reliability and the trial trip proved that the decision was a right one. The two motors are of the four cycles, heavy duty type, having four cylinders each and are fitted with electric ignition. Each has a capacity of 45 H.P., giving the boat a speed of eleven miles per hour. The two propellers are provided with shifting blades and their speed is kept within such moderate limits that they work with the best effect without producing eddies. The fuel consumption is exceedingly low.

LOG BOOK.

We have to congratulate Capt. Bremer of the N. D. L. s.s. Rajahuri, who has been trading at this port for about three years, on his promotion to the command of one of the home line steamers of this Company, says the "Bangkok Daily Mail."

A telegram received in Shanghai from Newchwang on the 21st stated that it was expected that the ice would break either on the 22nd or 23rd inst. and the river Yang be open to navigation. A number of steamers are now awaiting orders at Weihaiwei. The C. M. S. N. Co. despatched their first steamer on the 21st.

The China Steam Navigation Coy., Ltd. report that the Company's passenger services between China and Siam have immensely improved. Their steamers have been fully crowded with passengers every trip. The s.s. Landratschiff which left Bangkok about the end of January took away 1,750 deck passengers; to Swatow, the s.s. Quinta, that arrived on the 6th inst. brought over 1,000 passengers from Swatow, the s.s. Drufar brought 1,270 passengers more, and the "Sexta" was to bring another crowd of over 1,000 Chinese.

Recently, while the str. Broadstone, Captin E.A. Martin, was on a voyage between Nanking and Shanghai, one of the Chinese quartermasters, who is believed to have been very excited and almost crazy, ran amok in the dark during the early evening. He first attacked the foreign carpenter named Slevin, creeping on to him in the dark, attacking him with a hammer, and knocking him unconscious to the deck. He then attacked the Chinese boatswain, whom he also battered with the hammer and left unconscious. This latter attack was witnessed by another quartermaster, who informed the captain, with the result that the crazy man was secured and put in irons.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

Mr. Alfred Cunningham, in an article in the "Morning Leader," says:—Russia wishes to renew, with further concessions, a business arrangement, substantially to her profit, enforced upon China in 1881. China is reluctant to renew it on the same terms. The problem is whether Russia is in the position to enforce her demands, as she was in 1881, and whether China is able to resist them. That is best known to China. Russian bluff, previous to the war, was most successful of all foreign diplomacy in Peking, but it has deteriorated considerably in value since then.

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY.

AN AUSTRALIAN PIONEER ON ITS PROSPECTS.

CHINESE LABOUR NEEDED.

Mr. William Lawrie, buffalo hunter and Australian pioneer, is at present in Hongkong on a short visit, and his fame having preceded him, the "Telegraph" interviewed him on Tuesday on the subject of Australian expansion. For more than half a century this rugged pioneer of our finest colony has fought the wilderness, and to-day he counts his possessions by thousands of square miles and his interests extend from Port Darwin throughout the East to London.

Mr. Lawrie has spent most of his life in the Northern Territory of Australia, that great country where it is said no white man can prosper. He has disproved that dictum, and now a rich man, a man of importance, power and potentiality, he declares that great wilderness to be in crying need of the sons of the flag who do not fear to "rough it."

Rich in minerals, in pasture land and timber, a square mile of the Northern Territory can be bought for a shilling—for twelve pennies! But it needs cheap labour, and with more than forty years of experience to back his opinion, Mr. Lawrie declares that Chinese is the best. The Territory is potentially a great producing centre, but, since the present Government of the Commonwealth has seen fit to fix the wage of a labouring white man at ten shillings a day, its riches lie fallow and its pioneers cannot develop their huge holdings as they desire.

"The Chinaman," said Mr. Lawrie, "is industrious, peaceable, law-abiding. He is the finest labouring asset the Territory ever had. With him in my employ there is no natural product of that great country I could not develop. I own many miles of land but white labour is beyond my purse, or any man's purse, and the country is crying out for workers."

Mr. Lawrie is no grasping capitalist. "A thousand, ten thousand owners are needed for the land," he said. "I would like to see the Territory parcelled out among young Britons willing to work—and they would have to work hard—employing cheap labour—that is, cheap from the Australian point of view—and capable of taking a broad vision of the potentialities of their holdings. We, the pioneers, do not need nor desire the huge proportions we own. We cannot develop them no matter how great our desire. What we want are neighbours, men who will back us, lead us, if you like, in producing a land flowing with milk and honey from a waste."

"Opium? Oh, yes, our Chinese smoke opium. But I would far rather see them using the drug than taking the 'square face' which our anti-opium law is making popular amongst them. That is a curse if you like, where, and I believe high expert authority says the same, opium does them little harm and never results in law-breaking."

"Of course, naturally, I would rather employ white labour than coloured, but while the conditions in which we live in the Territory are as they are it is absolutely impossible to open the country to the men who in every part of the Empire are crying out for work. Legislation, that ostensibly and in all good faith has been made for the benefit of the workingman, is depriving him of his chance in a region of great wealth, a region that needs him as he needs it, and a region that if Australia is ever to be the country of her promise must be developed."

Port Darwin, Mr. Lawrie's home, is only five days from Zamboanga, and he is convinced that a valuable trade might be built up between there and the East generally. Were the country split up into small holdings, were cheap labour possible, and if the Government of the Commonwealth saw to it that artesian water was literally "on tap," the Northern Territory could supply the market with dairy produce and meat at a marvellously low rate.

We understand the Pacific Mail Company are pushing ahead with the plans for some new big ships, similar to the "Commodore" "George Washington."

The appointment is a favourable one, as the official has held similar appointments in the case of the insolvent bank Yuen Fung Yuen.

Just a week before the failure of the Yee Shin Yuen bank, the Provincial Treasurer had entrusted it and the "Tai Ching Bank" with the remittance of some Government funds to Shanghai in favour of the Customs Taotai at the Northern Settlement, the money being connected with the payment of foreign indemnities and interests on foreign loans. The Provincial Treasurer being afraid that the money may not have been remitted to Shanghai, has instructed the Finance Department to furnish him with the items of the foreign indemnities and the interests on foreign loans, so as to facilitate his investigation and to force the insolvent bank to pay up.

A PERNICIOUS SYSTEM.

THE INFORMER AND THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

The "Leading Light" has on more than one occasion taken up the cudgels on behalf of the Captains and owners of ships fined for having smuggled opium on board, and the following sane remarks on the pernicious system of rewarding the informer of such smuggled goods will appeal to all who have knowledge of this question. The "Leading Light" says:—

It has been pointed out before that this system of rewarding the informer with a large portion of the value of the find is a direct incentive to successful smuggling unless it be made a condition that he should also give such information as will lead to the conviction of the culprits, since the smuggler can use this method of insuring himself against total loss by discovery through giving information when the difficulties of landing the contraband are too great.

In this way a smuggler who finds that the watchfulness of the officers of the vessel makes it too risky to attempt landing the opium, has it in his power to avoid the loss of his whole investment by giving information to the authorities and claiming the informer's portion, having beside the satisfaction of seeing the ship fined for throwing obstacles in the way of his illicit traffic.

In these circumstances it might be thought wiser for the executive of the ship should they suspect that opium is being smuggled, to say nothing and facilitate its being taken on shore since, should they attempt to unearth it and be unsuccessful, there is a very good chance of the smuggler abandoning the attempt to land it and, by turning informer, save a portion of his outlay and, at the same time, repay the officers for their unwelcome attentions. The system is a delightful one so far as the smuggler and informers are concerned, but seems hardly in keeping with that justice and equity that is the boast of all civilized peoples.

"The frozen meat trade alone," said Mr. Lawrie, "would make the fortune of any man. It is not now possible to develop it as it deserves, because of the dearth of labour; but if half a dozen owners of comparatively small holdings were to band together and erect a freezing plant, we would have a huge export trade to the East, and the East would benefit by the consumption of the best meat the world has yet produced."

"Give us landholders first, then give us the labour our struggling prosperity can employ, and we will give you a land of which every Briton may be proud."

THE BIG BANK FAILURE.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS INVOLVED.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent.)

Canton, March 27.

The failure of the Yee Shin Yuen Bank has given no little amount of anxiety to both the officials and merchants here. The Provincial Treasurer, fearing a crisis in the Canton money market, has appointed an official to investigate into the affairs of the insolvent bank.

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GOVERNOR LUGARD AT CANTON.

ENTERTAINED BY VICEROY CHIANG.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.] Canton, 26th March, 1911.

During last week the British residents of Shimon again enjoyed the pleasure of the sight of a small British fleet in the harbour bringing with it a distinguished British party to Canton. The party consisted of H. E. Sir Frederick Lugard, Lady Lugard, Capt. N. Simson (private secretary), Capt. P. H. Mitchell Taylor (aide-de-camp) and Mr. C. Clementi (colonial secretary). I understand that the party left Hongkong at 10.15 p.m. on Thursday last on board the tender "Stanley" (Capt. G. J. Willoughby). H.M. destroyers "Otter" and "Hart" were lying in wait at the Central Fairway of the Eastern entrance to your harbour and conveyed the "Stanley" right up to Canton. The destroyers followed in line astern all the way.

At 4 a.m. on Friday the British flotilla passed Whampoa where a fleet of Chinese gunboats were at anchor in anticipation of their arrival. As soon as British vessels were signalled three of the Chinese gunboats dashed their searchlights on the incoming vessels and as the latter passed them, the senior ship with Commodore P. C. Ho, I.C.N., on board, fell in line astern bringing up the rear with the "Stanley" leading. In this order the fleet proceeded up to Canton and arrived at their destination at 7.45 a.m., the three vessels from Hongkong making fast to the buoys for British gunboats off the Settlement.

MORNING CALLS.

Commodore Ho, of the South China Division of the Chinese Squadron, was the first visitor to board the "Stanley". Following him was Taitai F. M. Shi, of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, and who is attached to the Viceroy's Yamen. His visit was made on behalf of His Excellency Chang Ming Chi, Viceroy of Canton. H.B.M.'s Consul-General made an official visit to Governor Lugard, as also did the Commander of the French gunboat in port. Mr. Fung Wa Chui also left his card.

During the forenoon Lady Lugard proceeded ashore and made a few calls.

THE OFFICIAL LANDING was timed for 10.30 a.m. Sir Frederick Lugard with his suite left the tender at the appointed time and after a short visit to the Consulate General was escorted to the Viceroy's Yamen where the British high official was received in State by the Viceroy of the Two Kwang, H.E. Chang Ming Chi. The Governor's entourage were entertained to luncheon at the Palace, besides whom there were also present Commander Lambie of the "Otter" and Lieutenant Com. H. S. Monroe of the "Hart". After luncheon the party returned to the Consulate.

H.E. the Viceroy returned Sir Frederick's visit in the afternoon. He proceeded to Shimon about 3.30 p.m. and was provided with the usual escort. In the Consulate grounds a guard of honour was drawn up. It was made up of bluejackets from the river gunboat "Moochen" and the L.A.S. "Hart". These two vessels also fired a complimentary salute in honour of the Chinese official.

The Governor and party returned to the ship at 6.30 p.m. and then the "Stanley" shifted down to Tai-Shah-tai—the terminus of the Canton-Kowloon Railway. Their Excellencies were accorded a hearty reception by Mr. Frank Grove, Engineer-in-Chief of the Chinese section of the railway. The visitors were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Grove at dinner that evening.

BY RAIL TO HONGKONG. Sir Frederick, accompanied by Mr. Clementi and Capt. Simson, left the "Stanley" at 9.30 a.m. on Saturday and returned to Kowloon by rail. This, I believe, was the first time His Excellency made the journey from end to end of the line by rail.

Lady Lugard with Capt. Taylor returned to Hongkong on the "Stanley".

Throughout the visit there was, in nautical parlance, very dirty weather. Had the weather been more propitious, the party's stay in Canton would have been a more extended one.

YACHTING.

THE HONGKONG CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB.

The second race in the four-tonner class for the "Brynhilde Cup" took place Sunday, the course being Datum Rock (starboard) and home. The wind was fairly fresh out of the north-east, and increased in force during the morning. Only three boats started, and at Green Island Brenda gave up, leaving Erin and Evadne to fight it out between themselves. Erin rounded the mark first, being closely followed by Evadne. When both stood over to the north on the starboard tack, Erin led the way back to Green Island, but Evadne, putting about and getting into the smoother water on the Stonecutter side, managed to establish a lead, which she kept the rest of the race, crossing the finishing line only a few minutes ahead of Erin. Perhaps the conditions for this cup ought to be mentioned, as not only does the winning of the race count to win the cup, but also seamanship in getting under weigh and picking up moorings on returning. The conditions were: Boats to be "snuggled down" with awnings and sail covers on, with headsails in bags, etc., dinghies to be in line on the shore and on gun row crews to get into them and row off and get under weigh in proper seamanship-like manner. Dinghies to be towed throughout the race. Boats to be properly snuggled down again before coming ashore after the race. The same boat to win twice to take the cup. Messrs. J. Reidie and Barn acted as umpires, and were thorough in their examination both before and after the races. Evadne won both races, thanks to mishaps to the others.

In the other classes a race was held for a cup kindly presented by Mr. C. Klink, a very keen supporter of sport of any kind. A large number of boats turned out to compete for it, the course being to the east of the harbour. The wind was fresher towards Channel Rocks and many changes took place during the race. The improved Gael class proved to be superior boats, in the heavy weather and the Beatrice had a comfortable lead the greater part of the race, with Thecla standing next. Owing to a misunderstanding with regard to the finishing line, the Beatrice crossed the line by the mark boat, while Thecla crossed at Holt's wharf, thus finishing first and securing the prize.

LAWN TENNIS.

The tennis courts on the cricket ground were closed for a few days owing to the bad weather until Friday, when the conditions were favourable and the following games were decided.

Event "A" championship. Major F. J. Hunter, A. O. D. beat L. de Berton; 6-5; 6-3; 7-5.

Event "B" championship. Lieut. Fisher, R.E., 6-0; 6-1; 6-1. Doubles Handicap "A" class. G. Hastings and Lieut. Day, K.O.Y.L.I.; (oves 3-0) beat S. S. Moore and C. B. Johnson (oves 15); 6-2; 6-2.

Dr. Aubrey and A. C. E. Elborough (oves 15) beat Capt. Breerley and Major Samborje Palmer (oves 30); 6-3; 6-3.

Event "B" Single Handicap "A" Class. R. F. C. Mastor (oves 15-4) beat C. B. Fairbank (oves 15); 6-4; 6-3.

H. Eagers (oves 3-6) beat I. M. Palmer, R.N. (oves 15); 7-5; 1-6; 6-1.

Event "B" Single Handicap "B" Class. Lieut. Collis Brown, K.O.Y.L.I. (oves 30) beat F. Devington (oves 30-2); 6-3; 10-8.

R. E. Long (oves 3-3) scratched to C. E. H. Beavis (oves 30-4). Event "D" Professional Pairs. R. D. Stewart and F. Devington (morchants) beat C. B. Fairbank and I. M. Palmer (navy); 6-1; 6-3.

P. H. Holyoak and T. E. Pearce (morchants) beat A. C. E. Elborough and A. C. Faith (Banking); 9-5; 6-3.

C. Willson and C. B. John (Law) beat E. P. H. Lang and W. E. L. Shenton (Law); 6-1; 6-3.

R. J. Birbeck and A. H. Crook (Scholastic) beat J. R. Wood and R. L. Hallifax (Civil Service); 6-2; 5-7; 7-5.

Dr. Aubrey and Dr. Fisher R. N. (Medical) beat C. E. H. Beavis and M. Reader Harris (Law); 6-2; 6-3.

THE LATE MR. E. I. ELLIS.

We regret to make the announcement of the death of Mr. E. I. Ellis, who succumbed Sunday after a painful illness for which he had been treated in the Government Civil Hospital. Mr. Ellis had been ailing for some time past and he was removed to hospital about a month ago. The deceased gentleman was a well-known and popular member of the Jewish community, was hon. secretary of the Synagogue and dispenser of the Charity Fund, to which he devoted much of his time, and the poorer classes will by his departure lose a true-hearted friend.

Mr. Ellis had been over 35 years in the Colony and was universally respected and liked. With his relations we have the deepest sympathy. His kindly nature made him endeared of all and his tenure of office with Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. was one long record of meritorious duties faithfully performed.

The funeral is to take place this afternoon, passing the Monument at 5 o'clock.

VOLUNTEER INSPECTION.

On Saturday afternoon the Hongkong Volunteer Corps was inspected by Major-General A. G. Anderson. The General was accompanied by Capt. W. M. Stewart, P.S.C., of the Cameron Highlanders, D.A.A. and Q.M.G., and Capt. J. de L. Simonds, R.G.A., A.D.C. At the conclusion of the inspection, the General said:—Colonel Chapman, Officers, N.C.O.'s and men of the Hongkong Volunteers—It is an ancient truism that it is the duty of each citizen of a state to prepare himself to take an efficient part in the defence thereof. This spirit of good citizenship is to-day being translated into action to a marked extent, both at home, in the heart of the Empire, and in the many British colonies beyond the seas. In this eastern section of our far-flung battle line, you, who have shown to-day that you are efficiently doing your share in this great national, patriotic movement, are the leaven which leavens the lump, and from what I have seen of you to-day and on previous occasions, I know that you have it at heart to make yourselves efficient in the role you have selected. But, gentlemen, the Corps suffers from one fatal defect—the lack of numbers. We cannot have too much of a good thing, and therefore we want more of you, more gunners, more engineers, and above all more infantrymen. We want more leaven to leaven a larger lump, and I urge each one of you to-day to add to the efficiency of the Corps by inducing other citizens of the Empire to join it, and, by joining it, to take his share also in the patriotic work which your sense of duty has induced you to take up. Some of the members of the Corps are shortly going home to join with our comrades in arms from all corners of the British Empire in celebrating the coronation of His Gracious Majesty, our King-Emperor. I wish them all good luck, and feel sure that they will worthily represent this distant outpost of the Empire and its corps of volunteers in that great assemblage of the citizen soldiers of the Empire. Finally, I hope that the shadow of the Corps may never grow less, but on the contrary may largely increase.

The Corps then marched back to headquarters and dismissed.

THE CANTON BUDGET.

A BIG DEFICIT.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.] Canton, March 25.

Last year the Provincial Treasurer received instructions from the Board of Finance to institute an inquiry into the amount of the annual receipts and expenditure for the whole Province, preparatory to the making out of the National Budget for this year. A full report of the inquiry has now been submitted to the Canton Viceroy by the Provincial Treasurer. It shows that the annual receipts for last year represented over 24,000,000 taels, and expenditure was responsible for a sum of over 21,000,000 taels. Thus the Provincial Treasury shows a deficit of over 2,000,000 taels.

HAINAN NEWS.

March 25.—Several thousand coolies are leaving for Singapore owing to the drought and consequent hard times here.

The three A.P.M. Boys' Schools each report about forty boarders enrolled, besides a goodly number of day pupils, and other applicants are being turned away for lack of space.

Plague still continues in the Tamchou District, while abating in some towns, we learn of a market town whose inhabitants have all decamped into grass huts on the plain.

Mr. Harding, the temporary successor of H.B.M. Consul, Mr. Pearson, has arrived in Hoihow. Dr. Lasell and the Rev. Tappan have returned from a journey of six weeks; they travelled down the eastern and along the southern coast and returned through the heart of the Lo country in the interior. They report the aborigines quiet, but in great poverty, and that rain is greatly needed in all the region they traversed.

Examinations have been held in several of the principal towns of the Island for entrance to the Industrial and Agricultural Schools about to be opened.—"N. C. D. News."

SPORT.

CRICKET.

On Saturday afternoon the Hongkong Cricket Club met the Garrison in the series of triangular matches which are down on the card for settlement. The scores were as follows:—

GARRISON.

Lt. Williams, c Donnelly, b Bird	20
Lieut. Cpl. Dempsey, b Sharpin	58
Capt. Garnett, b Sharpin	15
Capt. Chapman, b Sharpin	3
Col. Hamilton, c Moore, b Sharpin	31
Lt. Day, b Payne	1
Lt. Collis-Brown, b Sharpin	4
Lt. Bagnall, b Payne	12
Major Taylor, not out	1
Lt. Paris, b Payne	0
Cpl. Taverner, c Hancock, b Payne	6
Extras	10
Total	170

HONGKONG.

T. E. Pearce, not out	115
A. A. Claxton, b Taverner	32
H. Hancock, c and b Dempsey	10
R. Hancock, b Taverner	0
H. D. Sharpin, b Taverner	4
C. T. Hesse, b Dempsey	0
Rev. S. W. Payne, b Taverner	1
D. E. Donnelly, run out	0
S. S. Moore, b Bagnall	7
M. M. Maas, b Bagnall	0
R. E. O. Bird, not out	9
Extras	6
Total	187

FOOTBALL.

On Saturday afternoon the Naval Yard team met the left half of the K.O.Y.L.I. in the final shield competition and the game was watched by an unusually large crowd of spectators. The teams were as under—Naval Yard: Watts; MacDonald and Conant; Anderson; Brown and Macey; Watkins, McFarland, Road, Sullivan and Morgan. K.O.Y.L.I.: Wright; Stangroom and Shepherd; Young, Dewick and Brailsford; Vickers, Green, Palmer, Bryan and Harris. Mr. A. Storrie was referee, and Messrs. Goggin and Barnefather acted as linesmen.

The game was very fast throughout. There was no scoring in the first half but in the second portion of the game the Naval Yard exerted their superiority and came away winners by two goals to nil.

At the close of the match Hon. Mr. H. Kenwick presented the shield to the winning team and handed over the medals to the victorious Eleven.

GOLF.

The following is the result of the competition for the March monthly cup, played for in Shanghai on March 19 and 20, 1911. Conditions: 18 holes against bogey.

C. Selby Moore	Rees 51 down
E. Payne	54
K. H. Martin	85
J. Withington	87

There were twenty-eight entries. There was no competition for the sweep.

THE STRANDING OF THE "CARNARVONSHIRE."

COURT OF INQUIRY.

At the British Consulate-General, Kobe, on the 16th instant, a Court of Inquiry was held to investigate the circumstances attending the stranding of the British steamer "Carnarvonshire" in the Inland Sea on the 6th instant. Mr. R. de B. Layard, British Consul-General, presided, and was assisted by two Assessors, Captain G. Fullerton, master of the S.S. "Baron Cawdor," and Captain R. C. Craggs, master of the S.S. "Epsom."

Captain W. F. Gregory, master of the "Carnarvonshire," deposed that his vessel passed a steamer on the port side, about a mile west of Nabeshima. The "Carnarvonshire" was steering a straight course which would take her a quarter of a mile off to the southward of the light. He remained on deck until the steamer had passed, and then went below. He was just about to lie down, when he heard the telegraph ring. He ran on deck to see what was the matter, but before he could get up the ship had struck. On examination, the vessel was found to be fast on the reef, with her head north by west. He had the walls sounded and found 7 feet of water in the No. 1 hold, and having perishable cargo there he stopped the engines. He attributed the accident to the vessel sheering from her course through a strong tide on the starboard bow; there was a swirl there. The tide caught the ship in some mysterious manner, though she was answering her helm splendidly in the Shimonoseki and Kuroshima Straits. The pilot and second officer were on the bridge at the time of the accident. The tide was setting against the vessel, and they could see the light clearly. He did not think anything went wrong with the steering-gear in the Inland Sea. The Chief Engineer was watching it, which he always did in narrow waters. They had no trouble with the steering gear in the Inland Sea, but they had had trouble in the Iki channel the night before. The vessel had behaved splendidly in the Shimonoseki and Kuroshima Straits. In the former case the tide was against them and in the latter it was with them, and so they were able to observe the vessel under all conditions. He had been watching the pilot all through the Inland Sea, and was satisfied with the course he was steering. The steamer they passed was on the same side as the rock on which they struck, which proved that their course would have taken them safely through. Their course would have taken them two cables off all danger. He did not think the sheer was due to the helm not being brought over quick enough.

Robert Oswald, Clischolm, second mate, said he was on the bridge at the time of the accident. When the Nabeshima light was passed the course was altered from E. to E. by N. The pilot then ordered "starboard a little," but immediately after ordered "port" again, because he saw the steamer was surging to port. Then he ordered "hard port." The vessel was immediately put over hard port, but the sheer increased. He realised that the vessel was surging round against her helm, and rang the telegraph, and asked the Pilot if he wanted to go full astern. The Pilot said "no, full ahead." He sent the quartermaster to the Chief Engineer to find out if anything was wrong with the steering-gear, and called the Captain himself to tell him the ship was swinging against her helm. When he opened the chart-room door the captain was coming out. He was on the bridge again immediately, and a moment or two afterwards she struck. The pilot ordered "stop" and "full astern."

Alfred Ernest Smith gave evidence concerning the time the telegraph rang. It rang the first at 2.37 a.m. The engines had stopped when he felt the ship strike.

The foregoing witnesses were the parties to the hearing. Captain Katsura, the Pilot, William John Lamb, Chief Engineer, and Jonas Karlson, Quartermaster, corroborated.

The Court having regard to the circumstances above stated finds as follows:—

That the stranding of the S.S. "Carnarvonshire" at 2.37 1.2 a.m. on March 6th, 1911, on Nabeshima Rocks in the Inland Sea of Japan was due to the vessel being caught suddenly in the eddy current which caused her to take a sheer at 5 points against the helm, which sheer was probably aggravated by a natural tendency of the vessel to cant with her head to port, the evidence of some of the witnesses going to prove that such a tendency exists.

That no blame attaches to master, officers, crew or pilot of the vessel in regard to the casualty.

VAN DEN BORN FLIES.

SUCCESSFUL EXHIBITION AT SHANTIN TO-DAY.

Van den Born, before a small audience comprising not more than a couple of hundred persons, gave two successful exhibitions of flying at Shantin this afternoon. The aviator set his machine in motion about 1.15 p.m. and flew a straight course of about half a mile. He attempted several times to turn in flight, but the high wind prevented him doing so. The landing was accomplished with ease. Mr. Van den Born then again rose in the air and again successfully flew. His speed was high, the aeroplane travelling at least fifty miles an hour.

Only a few Europeans witnessed the flight. Among them were Lady Lugard, and Mr. and Mrs. Lindsey, of the Kowloon-Canton Railway. The failure of the aviator yesterday to carry out the programme set was, no doubt, responsible for the small attendance. We understand that Mr. Van den Born will give another exhibition on his return from Canton next week.

LOG BOOK.

Captain J. Muhlmann, a well-known resident of Yokohama, and for many years advisor to the harbour authorities in Kobe, left Yokohama by the N.Y.K. steamer "Hirano-maru" for Europe, and expects to be absent several months.

We learn from the "Japan Gazette" that Mr. P. J. McCormick, the senior engineer in the N.Y.K. service, has severed his connection with the company and left Yokohama on the 15th instant by the "Awa-maru" for Seattle, on route to New York, where he intends to reside. Mr. McCormick came to Japan in the "Golden Age" in the early sixties, and has been forty-one years in the service of the N.Y.K. and the company which preceded it. He has for some time held the gold medal as Commodore Engineer of the N.Y.K. Fleet, which carried with it an extra ¥. 25 per month. We understand Mr. McCormick, on leaving, received from the company the largest bonus ever paid to an engineer, and a personal letter of thanks from the president of the company. Mr. R. Low, another engineer in the service of the N.Y.K., and formerly of the "Bingo-maru," has also left the company, and sailed on the "Awa-maru" for British Columbia, where he intends to settle. Mr. Low, who has been in the N.Y.K. for about twelve years—being previously with the O.P.R.—has for some time been a patient in the Yokohama General Hospital, but has so far recovered to permit of his leaving Japan. Captain Hiordahl, late commander of the "Sado-maru," who has been in the service of the N.Y.K. about twelve years, has retired, and left on the "Hirano-maru," en route to Sweden, where he intends to settle.

BILLIARDS.

The last two games between the Volunteers and the Army Ordnance Corps in the Soldiers' Club tournament took place Friday night.

The first game was between Staff-Sergeant Clissold and Gunner McLennan. The latter was in grand form and played an excellent game. He made his first hundred in under sixteen minutes. When he reached 250 Clissold was only 130. McLennan's best break was 25 and two 17's.

Private Bishop met Lieut. Col. Wrigley in the next game. The former did not play in his usual form, and lost by 51 points.

The total scores are as follows: Hongkong Volunteers, 1,809 points; Army Ordnance Corps, 1,847 points.

POLICE COURT.

HARBOUR THIEVES AGAIN.

At 7.30 p.m. Friday evening, Det. Sergt. Willis was in a sampan with a Chinese detective off Wan-chai, and from certain information which he previously received boarded a large cargo boat. On boarding two men jumped overboard and swam away, one subsequently swam back, as the water was too cold for him. On searching the boat a large quantity of sandal wood was discovered, about eight piculs in all, for which the persons in the boat could not give any satisfactory account of being in possession.

They were all charged this morning, three men and two women. Case was remanded till Wednesday morning.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

Frederick French and William Ford, both privates of the K.O.Y.L.I., were charged with assaulting Mok Jow, a private chair coolie last night at Gough Hill Road.

The first defendant said they were coming from Mt. Austin and on the way they met the coolie, who caught hold of his arm and stopped him. He then punched him.

Complainant stated that at 10 p.m. he was walking alone to the tram station. He was seized by the queue by the first defendant, and the second defendant punched him. After this he was knocked down on to the ground, and both the defendants struck him. The blow in the eye was given by the second defendant. He shouted for the police, and the first defendant put his hand over his mouth to stop him from shouting. An Indian constable then came and arrested them.

Further evidence was called, and the Magistrate imposed a fine of \$5 on the first defendant, but discharged the second defendant.

THE POLICE BALL.

Last night the somewhat sombre precincts of No. 7 Police Station were made merry with "the sound of the labour and the drum." The Police were celebrating a dual event in the sense that they were doing honour to Inspector W. Robertson (who is shortly going home on pension) and to the anniversary of the Police establishment. How on earth it comes to be recognised that a Police celebration should fall upon the last Saturday in March, it is difficult to understand. Probably it is a case of the English and the Scottish elements arriving at a date suitable to both—somewhere between New Year and Easter.

At any rate, there was no dubiety about the way in which the annual ball was celebrated at No. 7 Police Station last night.

There were over fifty couples present and needless to say the accommodation of the dancing-room at West Point was taxed to the utmost. The fancy dresses worn by the ladies were reminiscent of Mayfair and although it was difficult to pick out personalities from some of the masked costumes, it was early apparent that prize honours were to be keenly contested. More men were not supposed to count as connoisseurs in this respect, yet the Committee had had the temerity to appoint as judges a Gas Works man (Mr. W. Barr), a P.W.D. man (Mr. J. McEwen) and Inspector Robertson—than whom a better selection could not have been made, yet, if the adjudication had been left to bachelors there is little doubt that the adjudication would have ended in blows.

Amongst the ladies present, Mrs. McLeod carried off first honours as "a Highland lassie." Mrs. Ayris took second prize with a costume made in Oxford, and Cambridge colours. Mr. A. Charlton dressed as a cowboy gained the blue ribbon amongst the men masqueraders, with Mr. W. Robertson, "Dandy," "Mexico," second.

Amongst other notable costumes were those of Mrs. Taylor, "an Aberdeen fish-wife," Mrs. J. J. Watt, "Annie Sally," and the irrepressible Parkinson who appeared as "Sammy" and made everyone laugh.

The arrangements in connection with the ball were ably carried out by Messrs. A. Grant, P. Grant, W. Stuart, and R. C. Watt.

COMPANY MEETING.

CHINA BORNEO CO., LTD.

The eighth ordinary meeting of shareholders in the China Borneo Co., Ltd., was held Tuesday afternoon in the Company's offices, St. George's Buildings. Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar presided, and there were also present: Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, Sir Paul Chater, Messrs. W. D. Darby (general manager), W. D. Jupp (local manager), F. M. Crawford, D. Clark, K. Sayce, C. J. Mackie, A. Denison, A. E. Griffin, Dr. Fitzwilliams, Messrs. A. O. Lang, E. Raymond, H. W. Kennett, and A. G. M. Silva.

Mr. W. D. Jupp having read the notice calling the meeting.

The Chairman said—Gentlemen—The report and accounts have been in your hands for some days and with your permission, we will take them as read. I am pleased to say that the results compare favourably with those of the previous year and they have enabled us to recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of \$1.00 per share as against 60 cents per share last year and at the same time, to provide an adequate amount for depreciation.

The various items of the accounts call for little comment from me but you may have noticed that the amount due under the heading "Sundry Debtors" shows a considerable increase. This is mainly due to the proceeds of various shipments of timber made to our London Office not yet having been remitted to us. As stated in the report we have utilized our Reserve Fund of \$40,000.00 to write down the book value of the Hongkong Saw Mills. The mill buildings and plant are in good order and repair but your Committee considered a special depreciation to be desirable as, in their opinion, the property was standing at too high a figure. We consider that this transfer, which is only a book entry together with the provision for depreciation made out of the profits for last year will reduce the book value of this asset to a reasonable amount. The various properties of the Company in Borneo have been maintained in good order and condition during the year and our stocks of timber and material have been valued on a very conservative basis. I have only to add that so far the prospects for this year appear to be satisfactory, though the further extension of our business is being much handicapped at present by shortage of labour in Borneo. Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts, I shall be pleased to answer any questions to the best of my ability.

There being no questions, the Chairman formally moved that the report and accounts be adopted.

Mr. Crawford seconded and the motion was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Clark moved the re-election of Mr. Bonnar to the consulting committee.

Mr. Mackie seconded and the motion was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. Lang, seconded by Mr. Griffin, Mr. W. Hutton Potts was re-elected auditor.

This was all the business. Dividend warrants will be ready to-morrow.

FAMINE IN CHINA.

MAGNIFICENT GIFT.

Mr. Quan Kai, comprador of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, recently received a cablegram from Mr. T. B. Wilcox, President of the Portland Flouring Mills Company, Portland, Ore., of which company Mr. Quan Kai is the agent at Hongkong, placing at his disposal, to be distributed as he deemed wise, the sum of \$5,000.00 (gold) for the relief of famine sufferers, this amount having been subscribed by the citizens of Portland. With the assistance of the Viceroy of Canton \$10,000.00 Chinese currency is now being used to purchase rice and provisions, for distribution in the Canton district, while the balance of the fund, \$2,193.00 Chinese currency, is being disposed of in the same way in the province of Anhwei.

A STRANGE EGG.

A villager of Tatsien a few days ago discovered a pigeon's egg of enormous size.

It weighed six ounces, and was about the dimensions of a goose's egg. On being opened an egg of normal size was found inside.

THE DES VŒUX ROAD TRAGEDY.

At the Magistracy, Wednesday afternoon—before Mr. E. R. Hallifax and a jury—an inquiry was commenced into the circumstances attending the tragic affray which occurred at 218 Des Vœux Road, a Chinese boarding house, on the 12th instant, when a Chinaman ran amok, killed three men and injured several others. It may be remembered that the madman, whose brain had been turned by an involuntary wrong, armed himself with two heavy choppers which he used with disastrous results on his fellow lodgers and afterwards baffled himself into an empty room, where he defied all the efforts of the Police to dislodge him and was eventually shot down through a window by accident, it is stated, as the shots were only fired into the room for the purpose of frightening the murderer and inducing him to surrender.

The jury were as follows:—Messrs. Thomas Bateman, S. H. Dutton and Hussein Hassan.

Plans of the boarding-house were put in for the guidance of the jury.

His Worship having related the sequence of events in connection with the occurrence, formal evidence was called.

The first witness was Dr. Moore, who said that on 12th March at 5.30 a Chinese was admitted to hospital suffering from great loss of blood from wounds. He had three scalp wounds, one nearly through the bone, a wound on the left cheek and another behind the left shoulder. The left hand was split. He died the same night. There were no shot wounds on the body. The same day at 6 p.m. another Chinaman was admitted suffering from body and scalp wounds. He died the same evening, death being due to hemorrhage. The wounds might have been caused by the two choppers (produced).

Dr. MacFarlane gave evidence regarding the post-mortem examinations held on the Chinese killed in the affray. The man Lai King, who ran amok, had two bullet wounds in the left fore-arm and another wound, one inch long, in the abdomen. Death was caused by the left mentioned wound. It was a downward shot, the bullet lodging in the left groin. One of the victims had twelve major and two minor wounds, death being caused by a wound on the skull entering the brain. These wounds had all been inflicted with the choppers. Death must have been instantaneous.

By Inspector Murison—Apart from the injury to the skull which must have caused instantaneous death, the deceased had a large wound on the base of the neck which would have caused him to bleed to death before long.

Mr. Hutchins, building inspector, P.W.D., put in copies of the plans of the boarding-house. Armour-Sergeant Avenall gave evidence with respect to the bullet that caused Lai King's death. It bore his said, the marks of rifling. The bullet must have struck some hard obstacle before breaking up and entering the deceased's body.

Inspector Murison stated that a hole in the concrete in the kitchen showed where the bullet had struck.

Lee Sing, one of the men who was asleep in the cockloft in the boarding house when Lai King ran amok, stated that there were four men sleeping in the apartment on the night in question. About four o'clock he was awakened by cries of "Save life" downstairs. He saw a man whom he did not recognise at once running up the stairs with two knives. Witness hid himself under the stairs. The man struck at him with the weapons but witness, warding the blows with a bamboo stool and afterwards escaped to the street. The man had already run out. After attacking him, Lai King went upstairs. Witness did not recognise his assailant until daylight. He sustained a small cut on the left hand.

Lee Tong, another inmate of the boarding house, said that he was also sleeping in the cockloft on the night in question. About 12 midnight or one o'clock a.m. he awoke and saw Lai King, who

slept in the opposite bed to him, sitting up and apparently restless. He asked Lai King why he had not gone to sleep and his reply was "not to make a noise." About four o'clock he was awakened again by a disturbance downstairs and on looking down over the railing he saw a man armed with two knives slashing at one of the beds on the ground floor. Witness then went downstairs but ran back upstairs and hid on the roof.

Lai Tan, also an inmate of the house, deposed that he knew Lai King, who had been formerly employed in the boarding house but had been dismissed last year. He came back several days previous to this affray. The master called him to come back. He was formerly a house cooler. Witness did not know whether he got any wages or not. In the first night Lai King became mad—he was in one of the rooms for a long time holding a bag of iron in his hand—and the master gave him \$2 and sent him away. Witness was afraid of the man. He did not know what the trouble was all about. He took the bar of iron from Lai King on that occasion. On the morning of the 12th he was awakened by a disturbance downstairs and when he looked over the cockloft railings he saw several people lying down and blood spurting. He then heard footsteps coming upstairs, so he hid under the bed. Lai King came up at once and looked round the beds but found no one there. Then he looked under the stairs and found one of the previous witnesses. Witness heard cries of "Save life" from underneath the stairs and saw Lai King striking at some one with a chopper. Witness then ran downstairs.

His Worship remarked that this was the first they had heard about Lai King being a madman.

Inspector Murison said that the witnesses had stated that the man had had a nickname meaning that he was silly.

Other evidence was given.

SUPREME COURT.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION COURT.

At the Summary Jurisdiction Court, Wednesday, Mr. Justice Hazeland gave judgment in the action of W. G. Humphreys & Co. v. P. Sallotti & Co. Plaintiffs claimed \$987.12 against the defendants for damages for breach of contract entered into by the defendants on the 12th July, 1910, whereby they contracted to sell to the plaintiffs 600 cases of petit point of a certain quality.

Mr. Harris appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Goldring for the defendants.

His Honour after an exhaustive review of the facts of the case, gave judgment for the plaintiff with costs. If the parties were not agreeable as to the figures submitted to the Court, there would be a reference to the Registrar. Stay of execution was granted pending appeal.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

In the Summary Jurisdiction Court, Wednesday, Mr. Justice Hazeland delivered the following judgment in the action Cheong Tung Sam v. the Sui Yuen firm. Plaintiff's claim was an assigned under a deed of assignment made between Mr. Fletcher, the Official Receiver, trustee of the estate of Tai Fung, as vendor of the one part and the plaintiff as purchaser of the other part, whereby the debt now sued for was assigned to the plaintiff. Plaintiff as such assignee claimed to recover the sum of \$892.87, being a balance of account for goods sold and delivered.

His Honour delivered a lengthy judgment and concluded as follows:—I have expressed my conclusion with respect to the evidence adduced, and I have found as a fact that exhibit 10 was not given until after the service of the writ herein. I must therefore hold that exhibit 10 is a fraudulent document. There will therefore be judgment for the plaintiff with costs. It was agreed by Counsel that the parties in suits 816 and 817 shall be bound by my judgment in this case. There will therefore also be judgment for the plaintiffs with costs in those two suits.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

In the Summary Jurisdiction Court, Tuesday morning, before Mr. Justice Hazeland, Lai Pin Kee, housepainter, sued Kin Choung, contractor, for \$124.75 for work done and labour and material supplied.

Mr. D'Almada appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Davidson for the defendant.

Mr. D'Almada said that the claim arose out of a contract for white-washing seven houses. The actual work done under the contract had been paid for but his clients were now suing for extra work performed in the painting of doors, windows, etc.

The defence was to the effect that the work alleged to have been done had not been ordered by the plaintiff.

Judgment reserved.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

In the Supreme Court Tuesday morning before the Chief Justice the further hearing of Counsel's arguments in the party wall case brought by Wong Shai Shan against Wong Chai Fu came on.

Mr. Marcus Sade, instructed by Mr. Davidson, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. d'Almada, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Potter said that the point on which his Lordship wished to hear him was whether there was a duty cast upon the plaintiff which made him liable for any injury done to the house quite apart from negligence and quite apart from the action of anybody else. Of course it was obvious where there was a duty imposed upon a man he might be liable without being negligent. But in order to decide this question of liability it was necessary to decide first whether there was a duty. The Court had to find whether the defendant had a right for support on the plaintiff's walls. If a house did not support another there was nothing more to say. But if a certain wall was not supporting a house by no conceivable means could the owner acquire the right of support. The wall which was pulled down was a party wall between houses No. 270 and 272. Had the defendant, the owner of No. 268, any right of support as against that wall? That was the point the Court would have to decide. Obviously the owner of No. 268 had no right of support. The roof pull of the house was inserted between No. 270 and 272. As a matter of commonsense it was obvious that the walls supported the floor beams and not the roof beams and walls. Take for instance two newly built houses. The roof pulls had not been put in there to give support. It was not contended that originally roof pull was no support. Assuming that was so, it might be argued and that was quite true that roof pulls did not originally support walls. The party walls in course of time became so weakened that in fact the roof pull did offer a support. If that contention could be relied upon in support of an easement one could not acquire an easement by an open use of the building. It had never been contended that the roof pull afforded any support to the wall. By taking out roof pulls one could only do so by injuring the party walls. Counsel's preliminary contention was this—when those walls were first built the floor pulls were not a support to the walls; on the other hand the walls were a support to the floor. The Court would have to hold that those pulls were supporting those walls. It could not be contended that any right of support had been obtained because floor pulls had gone from one wall to the other. They would have to draw a distinction between something which must be done in order to prevent injury to the wall and something which must be done in support of the wall. Shoring done in support was really the most important point in the argument. It was obvious that walls were built to stand up by themselves. They were not built to rely on any support. It could not be suggested that houses had been built in such a way that floor beams helped to keep walls up. It could not be said that floors

supported walls. A wall was not built to support a row of beams. If the Court held for any reason that the owners of No. 268 had acquired the right of support between No. 270 and 272 what was the consequence? First of all the owner of No. 270 would be liable under certain conditions for taking down the wall, and the owner of No. 272 must be held responsible also. The owner of No. 280 could not have any right of support from No. 272. Therefore the owner had no right of support between 270 and 272. It was the owner of 272 who pulled down the party wall. He was entitled to pull it down and he did pull it down and they said that he had caused damage. If there was no support then the owner of 272 must be liable, because in fact he was pulling down the house which supported 268.

The Court rose for the recess.

A NEW PROJECT.

DIRECT CHINESE SERVICE TO EUROPE.

The most striking note of progress that we have heard of for the year, says the "Hankow Daily News," is the projected enterprise of a few Chinese merchants of Peking who contemplate establishing a shipping service direct between China and Europe.

The proposed capital is to be twenty-five million taels; it is to be private money; the fleet is expected to be comprised of thirteen large steamers; the run will be between Shanghai and a British port; the first date is expected to be for the P. and O. Company's "Malacca," later a special river service will be started to cater for trade between Shanghai and up-river ports to Ichang.

Such are the facts in brief. The China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company are to be the local agents. Now, what of the possibilities?

In local shipping circles, although definite opinion by those who should know most of the opportunities as lay open for such a company is not freely expressed, it is believed that now is the time for a Chinese company to enter for direct transshipping trade between China and Europe. China's imports are continually increasing, and with the opening up of the country we may assume that the demand for foreign merchandise will be increased a hundredfold; her exports are going ahead by leaps and bounds. It may be said that China's export trade with Europe is but in its infancy. As to the possibilities of getting the trade, we think there can be no doubt that a very high standard will have to be laid down if the venture is to take a stand side by side with Occidental companies. If this company determines from the first to do away with all "maskee-ism," in supportable in so many Chinese undertakings in recent years, to free the venture from "squeeze" and all doubtful and dishonest practices, to keep a keen eye on the exchequer so that the capital cannot percolate down through undiscoverable leaking channels, and to invest only strictly capable men with administrative and executive powers, its future should be highly successful.

THE YUNNAN AFFAIR.

THREATS OF A BOYCOTT.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent.)

Canton, March 28.
His Excellency the Canton Viceroy is in receipt of a telegram from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, saying that many Chinese newspapers are circulating unfounded rumours regarding the Pienma dispute between Great Britain and China, and are commenting on the subject in inflammatory and hostile terms. As a result, many students pursuing their education in foreign countries have been misled by these articles, and are reported to be wiring to their provincials in the mother country, suggesting a boycott of the foreigners concerned by way of retaliation.

The Ministry considers such mischievous action will not only tend to mislead the people, but break the friendship between the two countries, and asks the Viceroy to keep a sharp lookout for these evil-doers from time to time, so as to prevent the creation of trouble of this kind.

POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED THEFT OF SANDALWOOD.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning at the Magistracy two men and two women—by name Shoung Shiu Tse, Ho Ngau, Leung Ho, and Chan Tse—were charged with being in unlawful possession of eleven piculs of sandalwood alleged to have been stolen from a vessel in the harbour. The sandalwood was seized by Sergeant Willis on board a junk at Wanchai anchorage. The defendants pleaded not guilty and were represented by Mr. J. H. Gardiner. Mr. F. B. L. Bowley conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Crown. A fifth defendant Liu Yau was absent.

Mr. Bowley said he desired to prefer a charge of receiving stolen property against the whole lot.

His Worship—What application do you make on behalf of the absconter?

Mr. Bowley—I think a warrant for his arrest.

His Worship—He is out on bail of \$20.

Mr. Bowley—I would ask for estraitment of the bail and a warrant for his arrest.

Mr. Gardiner—Do I understand that this is in substitution of the other charge?

Mr. Bowley—In addition to the other charge.

His Worship—A warrant will be issued for the arrest of Liu Yau and the bail will be estraited. I take it that this is an alternative charge, Mr. Bowley?

Mr. Bowley—It is an additional charge.

His Worship—Would you ask me to convict on both charges?

Mr. Bowley—At present it all depends upon the facts. I wish to put forward both charges.

The defendants all pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Bowley—I take it that your Worship will fix a substantial bail. It is a very serious offence that is charged.

His Worship—I will have to raise the bail.

Mr. Gardiner—I trust your Worship will not make it prohibitive. The junk people are here and the junk also here.

His Worship—Are you holding the junk, sergeant?

Sergeant Willis—No, your Worship.

The hearing of the case was fixed for Friday next at 2.15 p.m.; bail \$200 each.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court this morning, Sergt. Gerrard of Stanley prosecuted a Chinese for despoiling trees on the hill-side—a somewhat common offence in the outlying districts of the island. His Worship imposed a fine of \$4.

A rickshaw coolie who was charged before Mr. E. R. Hallifax with assaulting and robbing a European to the extent of \$60 at Happy Valley on Saturday, was convicted of robbery from the person and sentenced to 12 months' hard labour and six hours' stocks.

Before Mr. Hallifax a Chinese tailor of Stanley Street was charged by Mrs. Sachse of Kingsclere Hotel with stealing a \$100 bill. He pleaded not guilty and the case was remanded till to-morrow. The allegation is that the defendant took the bill from amongst other notes which were left lying on a sofa when he was in the house for tailoring purposes.

PREVALENCE OF ROBBERIES.

IN THE COLONY.

The prevalence of robberies in the Colony seems to show no sign of abatement. In Possession Street Tuesday night two Chinese highwaymen attempted to hold up two Chinese women. Fortunately, assistance was at hand and the robbers ran into the arms of a district watchman, who managed to secure both men and handed them over into police custody.

At Samshui village, two Chinese robbers broke into a dwelling Tuesday and, after intimidating the occupants, got away with goods and valuables to the value of \$70.

An abortive robbery is also reported from Hungghom. In this instance the thieves took fright and fled.

YACHTING.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

A cruiser race for a cup kindly presented by Sir Hornumjee Mody was sailed on Sunday, 12th instant, when the following boats competed:—

La Cigale, Scratch. Mr. A. Bune; Aileen, 1m. 25s. per mile. Mr. A. Snowman; Elaine, 1m. 30s. per mile. Eng. Commander Heigh-ton, R.N.; Dalveen, 3m. 0s. per mile. Hon. Mr. H. Kewick; Miranda, 3m. 0s. per mile. Mr. G. K. Hall Bratton; Snipe, 3m. 0s. per mile. Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock; Oenone, 3m. 0s. per mile. Mr. G. N. Orme; Tavy, 3m. 25s. per mile. Lieut. Rosoman, R.N.; Dorothy, 4m. 0s. per mile. Capt. Lyddon, A.O.D. The course was from the starting line at the Club House round the island (starboard) and finishing off Police pier, Kowloon, 2 1/2 miles. The start was made at 9.30 a.m. Dalveen was late. The other boats got away in good time and stood for Lyman in fresh north-east breeze. La Cigale led through the Pass, followed by Tavy, Miranda, Snipe and Aileen. Outside a moderate swell was encountered and off Shoko Tavy was passed by Miranda and Snipe. La Cigale rounded Aguiar with a comfortable lead, Miranda rounding 2nd, Snipe 3rd with Tavy a few seconds astern. A fine sailing breeze was met with on the south side of the island, the boats reaching along at a high speed. La Cigale entered a calm patch off Aberdeen, and was very nearly caught by Snipe and Miranda. The former, gaining considerably by a lucky slant, passed Miranda off Pokfulam, and when Sulphur Channel was reached these two boats were close together with La Cigale a short distance ahead. There was a strong wind in the harbour, and the boat up was done in quick time. La Cigale finished first, Miranda out-sailed Snipe and finished second. Tavy, sailing well, gained considerably and crossed the line just in front of Snipe, and saved her time, thus winning the cup.

Finishing times, actual and corrected are:—La Cigale 1. 54' 57", 1. 51' 57"; Miranda 2. 0. 0. 52' 30"; Tavy 2. 5. 0. 0. 48' 7.1-2"; Snipe 2. 6. 30. 0. 59' 0"; Dalveen 2. 48. 15. 1. 41' 45"; Dorothy 2. 49. 12. 1. 20. 12"; Aileen not timed; Elaine 4. 40. 0. 4. 16. 15"; Oenone not timed.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

His Excellency the Governor paid an official visit to His Excellency the Viceroy of Canton on Friday last and was entertained at luncheon at the Viceroy's Yamen.

Early the following morning H.E. the Governor, with Captain Simson, (Private Secretary), accompanied by Mr. Chao, (Director General); Mr. Grove, (Chief Resident Engineer); Mr. Liu, (Traffic Manager); Mr. Hall (Accountant), and Messrs. Moore and Thompson, (District Engineers), left Canton to inspect the Chinese Section of the railway, Lady Lugard and Captain Taylor, A.D.C., returning by the "Stanley" to Hongkong.

The party proceeded by train 40 miles to the neighbourhood of Shiklung where they were entertained to lunch by Mr. Boothby, District Engineer, and His Excellency spent upwards of an hour in inspecting the great bridge over the East River, the last 224-foot girder of which is ready to be placed in situ.

Thence His Excellency, with Mr. Moore and Mr. Chab, proceeded by trolley for 12 miles and on horseback for 9 more to Chong Muk Tsu, where they dined and slept as guests of Mr. Garibaldi, District Engineer.

On Sunday the party, accompanied by Mr. Garibaldi, rode another 8 miles and were conveyed by trolley 12 miles to Ping Ton, where they lunched with Mr. Moore, covering the remaining 8 miles by trolley to Lowu and took tea with Mr. Tonka, District Engineer, returning to Hongkong by the 5 p.m. train.

Three cases of enteric fever are reported for the week ending on Saturday. No deaths occurred. The cases were all imported. One case of diphtheria, a Eurasian, is reported. Of 10 cases of small-pox, all Chinese, six caught death. Two of the cases were imported.

COMPANY MEETING.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

AN INVESTIGATION DEMANDED.

The annual meeting of the above Company was held on Saturday in the office of the general managers, Messrs. Shawan, Tomes and Co. Mr. R. Shawan presided, and there were also present Mr. C. A. Tomes, Sir Paul Chater, Hon. Mr. H. Kewick, Dr. J. W. Noble, Messrs. C. Klink, J. A. Young, D. A. Young, A. Temperley, G. B. Rowe, Eung Shui-Wa, Poon, J. Chio, R. Hancock, T. F. Hough, A. Keith, N. V. Croucher, Chai Sui Wun, Ho Fook, A. H. Hewett, P. K. C. Grata, Chan Chee, H. A. D'Esner, A. G. Gordon, Capt. W. D. Clarke, Messrs. Lau Chan, Tai Sui Woon, Tong Eui Ching, Lau Sai Tang, H. Hancock, Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, Messrs. A. Turner, A. Hodgson, C. J. B. Sayer, Dr. K. Moss, Com. Beckwith, R. N. Messrs. R. C. Edwards, F. Smythe, Capt. Wilde, Mr. W. Wilson, Dr. Saunders, Messrs. T. W. Hornby, H. Godge, A. Harris, G. Hastings, Reader Harris, Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, Messrs. R. S. Percy, A. E. Griffin, F. S. Perry, O. Aurelli, A. K. Aroldi, Lo Cheung Shiu, G. C. Moxon, H. Skott, J. R. Austin, A. Bryer, J. W. Lee Jones, P. C. Potts, A. Keating, J. Robertson (secretary), and others.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, as the Report and Accounts have been in your hands for some days past, we will, with your permission, follow the usual custom and take them as read.

The profit on sales of Cement, etc., less interest on overdraft at the Bank, is \$281,145.78, and after deducting Depreciation at six per cent., there would be ordinary times be \$108,532.61 available for appropriation, or say a dividend of 40 cents per share. Unfortunately on this occasion we have had to provide \$56,841.25 for Bad Debts, and \$29,065.90 for loss on the Deep Water Bay Pipe factory, so that our net profit is reduced to \$80,615.46, out of which a dividend of 15 cents per share has been paid, absorbing \$60,000, leaving a balance of \$20,615.46 to be carried forward.

NO BUSINESS.

It is with great regret that after the high hopes I expressed this time last year, I have to come before you on this occasion with such a poor result of the past year's working. As you all know the prospects of business which were very bright at the beginning of the year, were soon clouded over. Money became very tight, and we had to face the failure of our largest contractor at Shanghai, and trade for the rest of the year was bad and depressed all round. The building trade was no exception to this, and the demand for our particular commodity fell off accordingly. Very little building was undertaken in this Colony, and we had no large contracts such as we formerly had for work on the New Dockers, so that locally the year was a very poor one, and our sales fell off to a very great extent.

EFFECT OF COMPETITION.

We suffered too in our prices from the competition of the cement factories at Canton and Haiphong, but we felt the competition of cement from the latter place still more in other markets, such as those of Shanghai, Bangkok and the Philippines. In those places prices were recklessly reduced to figures at which there was no profit to anyone, and we were at last forced to decline to meet quotations which would have left an actual loss. In the Philippines our trade was also adversely affected by the discriminating duties placed on cement other than American, and from all these causes our total sales there also show a large reduction. In fact, we suffered more or less from overdone competition in all our best markets.

DEEP WATER BAY.

The loss on this Deep Water Bay working is also most regrettable, and if we thought this was likely to continue, we would not hesitate to recommend closing the Works at once, but we are not yet sure that such a drastic step is necessary. A great deal of this loss was from leakage in shipments on the voyage and during discharge, and as this appears to have

ceased for the time being, there is still hope of running the factory at a profit. We shall watch very closely the working of this business for the next few months, and at the end of the half-year will lay the result before the Consulting Committee for their decision. If we find that this loss from breaking can neither be prevented nor covered by raising our prices, we shall have no option but to shut down the Works and dismiss the staff. To show you that we are not exaggerating this loss by leakage, I will tell you that some shipments to Penang lost as much as 45 per cent., and in one case even 75 per cent., while Singapore one shipment lost 65 per cent. by leakage, and three others over 55 per cent.

The stock on hand at Deep Water Bay suffers too from deterioration, as it is difficult to keep such fragile goods from becoming chipped and otherwise damaged in handling, and much of what was first class stock when it came out of the kiln, has to be relegated to the second class list when we make up our books at the end of the year. We quite recognise that the present loss, disastrous showing must seem to you good and sufficient reason for stopping, but we know what a number of difficulties one after the other our Manager at Deep Water Bay has had to contend with and surmount, and we only ask you now to have patience for a little longer and give us another chance of pulling the business round before you decide that it is hopeless. Our own disappointment is very keen, because we felt at the beginning of the year that we had overcome all our difficulties for we had succeeded in greatly improving the quality of our pipes, and had increased the output and were obtaining better prices and new outlets and markets in the Straits for our wares. Everything still points to better times and conditions if we can avoid this heavy loss from breakage, and we must therefore study the situation carefully and see if some remedy cannot be found before we sacrifice Plant standing at nearly two lakhs of dollars in our books.

POSITION OF ACCOUNTS.

From the Accounts laid before you you will see that as we promised you at our last Meeting, we spent little or nothing on Capital Account, nor do we contemplate any more additions to Plant or Machinery. We have provided for Depreciation, as required by the Articles of Association, to the extent of \$114,595.37, and this amount has gone in reduction of the Overdraft at our Bankers, which has been brought down to \$527,057.27 on 31st Dec. last. Interest, \$12,498.72, still forms a heavy charge against our profits, but that will be lower this year and will naturally fall as our overdraft is lowered. Not only shall we have less to pay for interest, but Depreciation at 6 per cent. will also be less on the written down value of the Plant, etc. On the whole, therefore, we need not take too gloomy a view of the future, as, if we cannot increase our profits, our expenses and charges, such as the foregoing will be considerably reduced, and we shall not, I hope, have to face such losses again for Bad Debts. You will notice that we have had to meet heavy losses on this account. Our claim on Bruce Peebles and Co., Ltd. was for \$9,735.24. Against this we hold one Debenture in the reconstructed Bruce Peebles and Co., Ltd., for £1 each, fully paid, but as the latter seem to be of quite a nominal value we have thought it safer to write their value off, and if any dividend is ever paid on them we shall be so much to the good. In regard to the estimated loss of \$51,130.94 by Ching Yui at Shanghai, whose failure is so well known to you all, certainly no blame can be attached to our Shanghai Agent, for he seems to have been universally trusted, and regarded there as a very desirable customer to have in one's books. From all we can learn, the chances of reducing this heavy loss seem remote, but, of course, we shall send in our claim against any assets which may be realised by the liquidator. As for the prospects for the current year, it is impossible to speak positively, for so much depends upon the competition we may meet with. We have, of course, reduced our output by burning fewer kilns and running the grinding mills on short times. We have also

made all possible economies in the staff, and reduced the number of our engineers, burners, &c. On the other hand, we have completed the year with one or two fairly good contracts, which will help our local sales, and we have a good contract in the North to carry out. To make up for the competition in our old markets, we have made strenuous efforts to push sales in other directions. We have considerably increased our business with the Straits and Java, and we have also begun a business with Vancouver, which we hope will develop into a regular trade with that part of the world. A shareholder, Mr. Turner, in his usual straightforward manner, has sent in a list of questions he intends to ask at this meeting. To save time I will read them and answer them seriatim:—

1. What remuneration have the present General Managers of the Green Island Cement Co. received for each year since they have been appointed General Managers?

The answer is:—I am sorry I cannot give the exact particulars Mr. Turner wants, but I will do the best I can. I am not quibbling, gentlemen, for there is no mystery about the General Managers' commission; in fact, we are anxious to refute the preposterous statements which have lately been circulated on this subject, and we are much obliged to Mr. Turner for giving us this opportunity of doing so. (Hear, hear.) The average annual commission earned by the General Managers since 1896, when we took over the management of the Company, is \$35,636. I would willingly tell you what the exact figures are for last year, and I am quite ready to give them in confidence to Mr. Turner after the meeting, but I cannot make them public, as our only commission is 2.12 per cent. on the sales, and if I give you the figures I shall be practically telling everyone, our competitors included, what our sales are, and I am sure no shareholder who has the interest of the Company at heart will wish me to disclose the details of the Company's business to the general public. (Applause.)

2. With reference to paragraph 6 of Article eleven of the Articles of Association, which provides that (in addition to 5,000 dollars per annum for office expenses) the remuneration of the General Managers shall consist of a "commission of 2.12 per cent. on the gross proceeds of all sales made by the General Managers on behalf of the Company, and on all monies received by them other than monies paid in respect of calls on shareholders," will the General Managers state what interpretation has been put by them on the words, "on all monies received by them other than monies paid in respect of calls on shareholders?"

The answer is:—No interpretation, no notice whatever. It would seem, from the clause that we are legally entitled to charge a commission on all monies collected, &c., in addition to our commission on sales. That may be so, but I can only say that we have never dreamt of taking advantage of it, and that we have never charged but one commission only, viz., on the proceeds of all cement sold. (Applause.) If any shareholder doubts this statement, I shall be happy to furnish him with a certificate to this effect from the Auditors, or from Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews if he prefers it.

3. Is the Company debited with commission (in addition to the 2.12 per cent. on the gross proceeds) in respect of cement sold by or through Messrs. Shawan, Tomes & Co. in Shanghai and Singapore? If so, at what rate is such commission calculated?

The answer is:—At Singapore the Company has its own Agent, and Messrs. Shawan, Tomes & Co. make no charge. At Shanghai Messrs. Shawan, Tomes & Co. charge the usual selling commission of 2.12 per cent. the same as the previous Agents, Messrs. Arnold, Karberg & Co., did. The total commission on sales at Shanghai last year was very small. A special agent, book-keeper, Chinese staff, offices, &c., could not possibly be provided for anything approaching the amount, the exact figure of which, for the reasons already given, I can only impart to any shareholder who wants to know after the meeting.

Messrs. Shawan, Tomes and Co. charge the usual selling commission of 2.12 per cent., the same as the previous Agents, Messrs. Arnold, Karberg and Co., Ltd. The total commission on sales at Shanghai last year was very small. A special Agent, book-keeper, Chinese staff, offices, etc., could not possibly be provided for anything approaching the amount, the exact figure of which, for the reasons already given, I can only impart to any shareholder who wants to know after the Meeting.

FOURTH QUESTION.

4. How often have the general managers convened a meeting of the consulting committee during each of the years, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1910?

The answer is:—Two or three times each year, but this is no criterion as we frequently consult the Committee by circulars, as that can be done at once, whereas time is lost in calling a special Meeting. For instance, when Ching Yui defaulted, this information was passed round to the Committee at once, and Mr. Slade's opinion was obtained, and also passed round later on. In the early struggling days of the company, we had frequent meetings of Committee, but the business has been entirely of a routine nature of late years. No special expenditure was made last year, and no knotty questions arose for discussion.

FIFTH QUESTION.

5. With reference to the items in the accounts, "bad debts written off, Ching Yui (estimated loss) \$51,130.94; Bruce Peebles and Co., Ltd., \$5,719.31," will the general managers explain what the position of these parties is, and on what ground they debit these amounts to the Company? Will the general managers also state whether they have credited themselves and their firm in Shanghai with any and if so what remuneration and commission in respect of the transaction resulting in these bad debts?

The answer is:—The grounds are that no Agents will guarantee bad debts for a mere selling commission of 2.12 per cent., but to put the point beyond a doubt we took Counsel's opinion, which is here on the table for your inspection. The answer to the second part of the question and commission in respect of the transactions resulting in these bad debts is No. In the ordinary course the Shanghai Agents charged commission in their agent sales, but this was written back by the general managers after the loss occurred. The commission was, however, fairly earned, and had another firm been agents there we do not suppose we could have recovered the amount.

SIXTH QUESTION.

6. With reference to the item in the accounts, "loss on sales of bricks, pipes, etc., \$20,063.90," will the general managers state what remuneration they have made for themselves out of the sale of such bricks, pipes, etc.?

The answer is no commission or remuneration whatever. When the accounts were being made up at the end of the year, the general managers decided, in view of the unfavourable result, not to charge any commission.

SEVENTH QUESTION.

7. How much capital has been laid out by the general managers on the Deep Water Bay Works since 1900? What profit, deducting losses from gains, have the shareholders made out of that expenditure since that date?

The answer is:—This question is hardly necessary, as all the information asked for has been carefully set out in each annual statement of accounts, and can easily be obtained by referring to them. When we took the works over, the Machinery was obsolete, and the whole factory had to be practically remodelled and rebuilt. During the last ten years the total Capital spent there has been roughly \$250,000. The answer to the second part is a net profit of \$14,343.

EIGHTH QUESTION.

8. With regard to the item in the accounts: "Sales of cement \$321,895.05," will the general managers state what remuneration they have made for themselves in connection with the sale of that cement?

The answer is:—The item referred to is plainly stated as balance of working account, i.e. the profit after all

working expenses and commissions have been deducted, so the answer is "no remuneration was charged by the general managers, nor could it have been charged." The only charges made against this account are those shown on the other side of the profit and loss account. The account in which this item of \$321,895.05 appears at credit is the profit and loss account, to which it has been transferred from the working account, which latter account, as you know, is credited with proceeds of all sales and debited with all working charges. The sum mentioned is the balance of that working account.

I now propose that the report and accounts, as presented to this meeting, be adopted and passed, and when that has been seconded, I shall be glad to answer any questions from shareholders to the best of my ability.

Will you second that, Dr. Noble? Dr. Noble (who appeared very much astonished at the request and after noticeable hesitation): I have pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report and accounts as proposed by the General Manager.

The Chairman: I shall be pleased to hear any questions.

PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

Mr. A. Gouldland asked the following question: I think the point has already been dealt with by Mr. Turner, but why was Ching Yui, piece goods dealer, given credit on credit when the custom in Shanghai is cash on delivery?

The Chairman: I am not aware that is the custom.

Mr. Gouldland: Was any security given?

AN INVESTIGATION CALLED FOR.

Hon. Mr. E. Pollock said: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I beg to move an amendment to your motion that the report and accounts be now passed and I will hand it in. The amendment, sir, which I move is: That a committee consisting of Dr. Noble and Mr. Gouldland, with power to add to their number, and with power to employ, at the Company's expense, such legal and other assistance as may be necessary, be hereby appointed, to investigate the affairs and books of the Company, and to report thereon to the shareholders. Sir, I think you must be well aware that this recent report is viewed with considerable dissatisfaction by the shareholders of this Company. If you accept this proposal of mine, the result of course will not be that the report and accounts will be rejected for all time, but simply that there will be a postponement of the adoption of the report and accounts until some enquiry has been made into the affairs of the Company and its books. Sir, I need hardly say that in bringing forward this motion, I am actuated by absolutely no personal motive or any feeling against the general managers. I propose, that they, like everybody else, will welcome investigation by the shareholders who may be dissatisfied, either with or without good grounds, with certain matters in connection with the Company, and I certainly do not propose, sir, in addressing this meeting, to pass judgment upon the general managers.

POINTS OF ENQUIRY.

We are simply in the position, myself and the shareholders who are with me in this matter, that we should like some enquiry to be made with reference to these affairs, bad debts written off, with reference to the working of the Deep Water Bay works and also, I think, it will come within the scope of the matter, with reference to the works at Green Island near Macao, and the big works over at Hok On. We do not, sir, merely ask to look into the accounts purely with reference to the past, but we also naturally have an eye towards the future. Sir, I think there is a general feeling among the shareholders, that if I may be permitted to say again quite a friendly manner, you have been too optimistic in your past forecasts. Nobody disputes that optimism is a very good thing. Nobody wants to see the general managers of the Company going about with long faces as if the company were going to rack and ruin, but there is a feeling that you have been too optimistic in the past, and perhaps I may be permitted, sir, just to say, I don't want to go into things in

very great detail, just to indicate one or two points in which I think there has been considerable optimism, which has not been justified by results.

OVER OPTIMISM.

For instance, sir, in your annual speech made to shareholders on the 3rd April, 1900, you said, towards the end of that speech, "We have also taken up the making of concrete blocks for building purposes, to take the place of bricks, and we have just finished a godown for our friends the Standard Oil Company, which I think will prove a revelation to most people, of what can be done in this way." Well, sir, to say that you were optimistic in that matter is to put the thing very mildly, because, sir, when the accounts for that year, 1900, came to be looked into, we see put down as an item of loss on working of the concrete blocks department, \$18,000 odd and the Hip On Company's claim for damage caused by fire, and legal expenses \$10,000 odd, and I understand the claim of the Hip On was in connection with the concrete block business.

A FIRE LOSS.

The Chairman: That was so, Mr. Pollock, the loss was in connection with a fire.

Hon. Mr. Pollock: Yes, there was a fire, the loss arising out of it.

The Chairman: The contractor's methods caught fire.

Hon. Mr. Pollock: Was not that in consequence of the work on concrete blocks on the other side?

The Chairman: Some sparks from an engine caused the fire. It was not a result of making the concrete blocks at all.

Hon. Mr. Pollock: I understand the engine was working in connection with the concrete block business.

The Chairman: No, in connection with the building of the godown for the Standard Oil Company.

Hon. Mr. Pollock: I understand that even in the matter of the concrete blocks, they have not proved the success that was anticipated.

DIVIDING DIVIDEND.

Continuing, the Hon. Mr. Pollock said: For the year 1908 we received an interim dividend of 40 cents per share, and a final dividend of 50 cents per share, and for the year 1909 we received an interim dividend of 35 cents per share, and a final dividend of 40 cents per share. And you, sir, addressed it general meeting of shareholders in March of last year, and there again one has to point out the fact that you held out to us something bright and rosy prospects, which certainly have not been justified by the result of the past year's working, because we have received an interim dividend of 15 cents only, and there is nothing apparently forthcoming by way of a final dividend. What you said, sir, on the 19th March last year by way of a forecast of what was likely to happen, was: "I think you are quite justified in anticipating that our next profit and loss account will show a large balance for appropriation as I see no reason to suppose that our sales will show any falling off, quite the contrary." Well, sir, that was an anticipation which was very wide indeed of the mark, because if you compare the balance of working account of sales of cement for the year 1909, with those for the year 1910, you will find that in 1909 the balance of working account, sales of cement was \$501,000 odd, and for this past year it has fallen to \$321,895 odd. That, sir, is a very considerable drop, it is a drop of something like 50 per cent.—no, not 50 per cent., but something less than 50 per cent., a very considerable drop.

THE PHILIPPINE DUTIES.

Well now, sir, you put forward in this report as a reason for the somewhat disastrous—for the time being—state of affairs, amongst other matters as excusing it, you put forward the question of discriminating duties imposed in the Philippine Islands in favour of the home product. Well, sir, what I desire to point out is, that those discriminating duties, at least the tariff in the Philippine Islands, came into force in the early days of October, 1909, several months before you addressed us on this 1900 accounts, and March of 1910. Therefore, when you addressed us in

March, 1910, and held forth such glowing prospects, the present tariff in force in the Philippines had been in force there for some time like five months and therefore, that factor existed when you made that speech. Therefore it is not surprising that the shareholders have a feeling, if I may put it so, of uneasiness in this matter, as to whether everything is being done for the best, and I think it would be to the interest of everybody that, instead of adopting this report and passing these accounts today, this committee, which I have suggested, should be appointed to go into the matter not merely with reference to the past, but also with reference to the future.

OBJECTS OF THE INQUIRY.

I think, sir, if I may say it, that that would strengthen the hands of the general managers, and it would create a better feeling all round. It may be that as a result of that enquiry, nothing very drastic can be recommended by way of change—I don't know. On the other hand it may be that some valuable suggestions may be made with regard to the working in the future, and with regard to economies generally all round. But I think nobody can have any doubt that if such an enquiry is held that it certainly will not tend, as somebody has suggested to me, to depress shares on the market and create a feeling of uneasiness but on the other hand it will tend to create and inspire confidence. If a committee of shareholders goes into these matters, if they find that things are being run on what appear to be fairly economic and sound lines and that there are good hopes and prospects for the future, well, all the better for the Company, and all the better for everyone who is in any way connected with the Company. Sir, as you are probably aware, I myself am a comparatively small holder of shares in this Company, but I have been approached on this matter by people to whom, I am sorry to say, this loss of any final dividend represents a very serious and important item, and it is on their behalf, more than on my own, that I think it would be satisfactory that such an enquiry as I suggest should be held. I think it will tend to clear up things all round, and we shall start perhaps, I hope so, as a result of the enquiry, with better hopes for the future, with a firm belief in the Company and its workings, and with a brighter tone all round. (Loud applause.)

A KNOTTY POINT OF PROCEDURE.

Hon. Mr. E. Osborne: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen: In seconding the amendment which has been proposed—

The Chairman: Pardon me, Mr. Osborne, I cannot accept that as an amendment. It is a special resolution. I may say at once that I do not intend to oppose this for a minute, but this is a resolution and not an amendment.

Hon. Mr. Osborne: Well, sir, I will call it a resolution.

The Chairman: You cannot second the resolution, when there is already a motion before the meeting.

Hon. Mr. Pollock: Mr. Chairman, I think it was perfectly clear. I thought I said that it was an amendment. You ask that the report and accounts be adopted. Now I move as an amendment that a committee be appointed. That means that the adoption of the report and accounts be postponed, but not for ever.

The Chairman: That they shall not be passed. It is a negative.

Hon. Mr. Pollock: No, I don't say that. People present heard what I said. I am not proposing that the report and accounts shall never be passed.

The Chairman: Pardon me, we are here to pass the report and accounts at this meeting. You are voting against it.

Hon. Mr. Pollock: You will pardon me. The appointment of this committee to enquire would involve an adjournment of the question whether the report and accounts be passed. I cannot understand any other view.

The Chairman: Well, you are voting against them. I rule you out of order, Mr. Pollock.

Hon. Mr. Pollock: It is obviously an amendment. The Chairman: You can put it as a resolution, but you have no need to do it. We will give you the committee.

A WHISPERED CONVERSATION.

At this state Mr. Gedgo rose from his seat and spoke to Hon. Mr. Pollock privately.

Hon. Mr. Pollock: I will amend my proposal, that this meeting be adjourned sine die pending the report of the committee.

The Chairman: Is that a resolution or an amendment?

Hon. Mr. Pollock: It is an amendment.

The Chairman: You cannot have an amendment to a question which is simply either "yes" or "no." The question before the meeting now is whether the report and accounts shall be passed. You can vote against the motion if you like, but please let us have one thing at a time.

WHAT THE COUNCIL DOES.

Hon. Mr. Pollock: Then may I quote an instance which will be quite familiar to you as a former member of the Legislative Council? The Attorney-General, on behalf of the Government, gets up and moves the second reading of a bill. An unofficial member gets up and moves an amendment that the bill be not read that day, but that it be postponed for six months. That is an amendment.

The Chairman: Yes, but in this case this meeting is called with a specific purpose, and one purpose only, the passing of the report and accounts. You can only vote against it; there can be no amendment to that. Anything you may bring forward is in the way of a direct negative. The shareholders can vote directly against it. Then you can bring up any resolution you like.

Hon. Mr. Pollock: Of course, you as Chairman rule me out of order, and I must accept that; I must submit that I cannot agree with it.

The Chairman: Has any other gentleman any other remarks to make?

MR. OSBORNE'S SPEECH.

Hon. Mr. E. Osborne: I think I had better say what I was going to say, although it is in support of what I thought was an amendment. I was going to say in regarding the amendment proposed by the Hon. Mr. Pollock that I also do not in any capacious spirit, but purely in the interest of the company and in the interests of the colony generally (applause), and because I believe that, if shareholders neglect this opportunity to express dissatisfaction at the results which have been placed before them of the last year's working, if they do not, now, at once, take steps to preserve their interests, I believe that matters will glide back into the old groove. Reform and retrenchment, which are the only remedies in these circumstances, will again be postponed and we shall find as time progresses, that the present deplorable position of affairs will become worse instead of better (applause).

Considering the magnificent property and equipment possessed by the Green Island Cement Company, its very capable staff, the fact that it turns out a first-class article with a very large and universal consumption, and considering its unrivalled advantages in the matter of shipping facilities, I do not think it is unreasonable on the part of shareholders to expect that it should at least hold its own against competition but, also, to yield a moderate return on the capital invested (applause). On previous occasions, sir, at these annual meetings, and to some extent again to-day, we have heard, as the Hon. Mr. Pollock has pointed out, reiterated to us by the Chairman that the prospects and position of this company were sound and good. On one occasion, sir, I think I am right in saying that you informed us that the company could sell, and sell profitably, all the cement that it could manufacture.

HONEYED WORDS.

The various increases and changes of capital during the past few years, have certainly implied a confidence in the future prosperity of the company, and that combined with the statements that have been made from the chair have certainly had some influence in inducing a large number of people of small means to invest their savings in this concern. Now, sir, I will ask you—the Hon. Mr. Pollock has referred to the question of the optimistic remarks which have so often fallen from your lips—I ask you now, sir, to cease these honeyed words of yours

and these optimistic phrases, I ask you, as one who is interested in this colony, and others who are similarly inclined to ponder over the injury which false optimism does to this colony in that it shakes the confidence of the bona fide investor and therefore keeps capital from being invested in the colony. In this particular instance, I ask you, sir, to ponder over the distress which this optimism has brought into many a home (applause).

"WE WANT DIVIDENDS."

Sir, we want no more of it; what we want are dividends (applause). Failing that, we want to be satisfied that the general managers have done all within their power to that end—even to sacrificing part of their commission (applause).

The Chairman: I have just told you that we did so, Mr. Osborne.

Mr. Osborne: Well, we would like you to do some more ("Oh," and laughter).

Continuing, Mr. Osborne said: I think, gentlemen, I am expressing the general feeling of all shareholders when I say that we are not so satisfied. We are not satisfied that the interests of the shareholders are placed above the interests of the general managers (applause), or even on a par with them; and the object of this amendment, or what I thought was to be an amendment, is to afford us an opportunity for disclosing the true relationship between the interests of the General Managers and those of the shareholders, and also of ascertaining and if possible finding a remedy for the cause of our misfortune (applause). Gentlemen, I ask you later on, when the Hon. Mr. Pollock puts his resolution, to support it, and, sir, on behalf of those—I don't wish to be rude—but on behalf of those whom I consider that your optimism has misled, I ask you not to oppose it (applause).

NOT OPPOSED.

The Chairman: I don't know that Mr. Osborne can put it that way. I told you it was not to be opposed.

Mr. Osborne: It is not before you yet, sir.

The Chairman: Yes, it is; it is handed in as a suggestion.

Mr. Osborne: It is not before you, sir, I thought that perhaps you might change your mind about it.

Hon. Mr. Pollock: The resolution before the meeting has first to be put.

The Chairman: There is no resolution, we agree to this committee being appointed.

MR. SHEWAN'S REPLY.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen, I don't think I need detain you very long. Mr. Osborne has given you a long lecture on optimism and has decided that my optimism is false. Well, gentlemen, that is a matter of opinion. I am not at all pessimistic about the future of Hongkong as Mr. Osborne is.

Mr. Osborne: No, I—

The Chairman: Pardon me, I am speaking now. I shall certainly not cease to be optimistic at the bidding of Mr. Osborne or anybody else. As to the concrete block business, we admitted that it was a mistake and we stopped it. At the same time the concrete block business is growing in Hongkong, and it is most unfair of Mr. Pollock to suggest that the \$10,000 damage by fire has anything to do with the concrete block business. It was a mere accident—an act of God—and had nothing to do with the concrete block business at all. The change in the prospect of the business last year came very suddenly. Things in the beginning of the year looked rosy. Mr. Pollock made a point about the Philippine duties being passed several months before I made those remarks. That is quite true. We had not felt the effects of the Philippine duties as no importations had been made and we could not feel the effect until they had been made. Mr. Osborne said I had said that the prospects were sound and good. So they were and I never said anything that I did not believe at the time I spoke. You must also remember that when I was so optimistic as he says, we were not feeling the competition of the Haiphong Cement Company or the Canton Company.

THE FUTURE A MYSTERY.

I cannot tell you what the prospects are for next year and I cannot tell you what competition may come in to spoil our market next year.

Mr. Perry: Excuse me, you have no business to say that no opposition.

The Chairman: I am only saying that the opposition did not exist then.

Mr. Perry: Of course they did. The Chairman: Gentlemen, I share to the full your feelings of disappointment in this matter, but no amount of explanation on my part or complaining on your part will ever alter the fact that we have to contend with very much severer competition than we have ever had before. The general managers share in this disappointment too because they have a very great stake in this company. The General Managers have never sold a share, they have never trafficked in shares in any way whatever. They have watched. They have watched your interest in a way which shows that I had confidence in my optimism. When we took the company over it was in a dying condition as some of you know, and to pull it through we had to take on our shoulders very great financial responsibilities. The position was then so bad that a friend of mine told me the business was quite rotten and advised me not to touch it on any account.

But we succeeded in pulling it through—and up to the present you have had in dividends over two and a half million dollars and you have only paid three and a quarter million in cash so that you have not done so badly after all. (Applause). As there are no other remarks and no more questions, I propose that the report and accounts as presented be passed.

On a show of hands for and against the passing of the accounts, the Chairman declared the motion, proposed by himself and seconded by Dr. Noble, carried.

CHAIRMAN'S RULING CHALLENGED.

Mr. Pollock: Gentlemen, is it correct? I desire to challenge it. Mr. Pollock then proceeded to challenge the Chairman's ruling, whereupon those who were opposed to the passing of the accounts were asked to stand up.

The votes were counted by Mr. Hancock—33.

In favour of the motion 26 stood up, including the Chairman and consulting committee.

The Chairman: There are 33 against and 26 in favour, and as you must have two-thirds majority, I declare the motion carried.

Mr. Pollock: No, sir.

The Chairman: You are disputing everything I say.

Mr. Pollock: The Articles must be very fully drawn up if a minority can carry a motion.

The Chairman: I will read you the Articles.

Mr. Pollock: The question is whether your resolution has been carried and it cannot be carried by a minority. It is quite obvious that 26 is not more than 33.

The Chairman: Are you prepared to listen?

Mr. Pollock: Yes, I am prepared to listen.

THE ARTICLES QUOTED.

The Chairman (quotes Articles of Association):

Article 9 says "Every motion submitted to a meeting shall be determined by a majority and shall in the first instance be decided by a show of hands and in case of an equality of votes, the Chairman shall both on the show of hands and a poll, have a casting vote in addition to his own vote."

Article 10 says: "At any meeting unless a poll be demanded by at least two-thirds of the shareholders then present in person and entitled to vote a declaration by the Chairman of the meeting that a resolution has been carried thereat upon a show of hands shall be conclusive and an entry to that effect in the book of proceedings of the meeting of the company shall be sufficient evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of votes recorded in favour of or against, any such resolution."

The Chairman: Now, sir, you have not got two-thirds, and you can demand a poll.

Hon. Mr. Pollock: On your declaration that it is carried, if it is challenged at once, there must be a count.

The Chairman: No, a declaration shall be conclusive.

Mr. H. J. Gedgo: "On a show of hands," Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Pollock: That is a poll; you have not demanded a poll.

The Chairman: We have not demanded a poll. It is implied on a show of hands.

Mr. Pollock: That is what has taken place; and I am sorry if declaring that by a show of hands.

The Chairman: No, sir, I declared it carried (laughter).

Mr. Pollock: And it appears, sir, from Mr. Hancock's telling that the show of hands is only 26 in favour and 33 against.

The Chairman: It doesn't matter. If you want to dispute it, you must demand a poll. Of course if you are going to take a poll you are hopelessly in the minority.

Mr. Pollock: I don't care; it is a show of hands.

A POLL?

The Chairman: Do you wish to have a poll?

Mr. Pollock: No, sir. I wish to make it clear that on the count you are in the minority. A minority cannot pass anything on a show of hands.

The Chairman: To please you, gentlemen, that is the law; but to satisfy you I will declare that the motion is not carried and then we will have a poll. Will that satisfy you?

Cries of "No, no."

Mr. Gedgo: In Article 9 it says: "In the first instance it will be decided by a show of hands."

You have got your show of hands and it has been decided against you. This is on a show of hands.

The Chairman: We will take it on a show of hands again. Will that satisfy you?

Several voices: "Yes."

The Chairman: And I demand a poll.

Mr. Pollock: No, sir. It is two-thirds of the shareholders present and a poll means the shareholders in this room.

The Chairman: Well, they have demanded it.

Mr. Pollock: No, they have not.

The Chairman: The real meaning of that clause is two-thirds of the votes present. At any rate I must go by the way I have been advised and I am told that my declaration that the motion is carried is enough and that can only be disputed by a poll. Now I declare the motion to be carried.

Murmurs of dissent greeted this announcement.

RESOLUTION MADE FORMAL.

Mr. Pollock: I beg to move the resolution that a committee of Dr. Noble and Mr. Gould, with power to add to their number, be appointed.

Mr. Osborne seconded.

The Chairman: I agree to that.

Mr. Pollock: Make it quite formal.

Mr. Osborne: This will make it a formality.

The resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The Chairman called upon Mr. Ho Fook to propose the re-election of the consulting committee.

There being no response, the secretary (Mr. Robertson) asked Mr. Ho Fook to move the re-election of the consulting committee.

Mr. Ho Fook: I don't know how the matter stands now (loud applause and laughter).

The Chairman motioned to Mr. Ho to resume his seat.

Mr. Turner (who had evidently not heard Mr. Ho's remark) seconded.

A shareholder: Mr. Ho Fook has not proposed anything.

The Chairman: Carried (laughter).

The fact that Mr. Ho Fook had not submitted any proposal was pointed out, whereupon Mr. Gedgo proposed that the Consulting Committee be re-elected.

Mr. Turner seconded.

Carried.

Hon. Mr. Keswick proposed the re-election of Messrs. W. Hutton Potts and A. O'D. Gourdin as auditors.

Mr. Klink seconded.

Carried.

The Chairman: That is all the business, gentlemen. I am much obliged for your attendance.

The 126th Baluchistan Infantry leaves Lorelai in April next for the Far Eastern garrison of Hongkong. The 126th is one of the several Baluchi regiments which have a fine tradition of service well rendered in the past, and its ranks consist of some of the best fighting strains in the Indian Empire—Hazaras, Khataks, Wazirs, Baluchis, Brahmins, and non-Jat Sikhs. It is just 86 years since the regiment came into existence as part of the Bombay army.

SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court Tuesday morning before the Chief Justice the case of F. K. Tata v. E. B. Bowla came on for further hearing.

The claim was for \$10,815.31 being amount due from the defendants to the plaintiffs as difference in price, commission, charges, interest, etc. on consignment of molasses from Java, sent by the defendant to the plaintiff.

Mr. Marcus Slade appeared for the plaintiff. Defendant appeared in person.

The whole of the time of the Court this morning was occupied in going through the correspondence exchanged between the parties.

Mr. Slade in reply to the Court said that the only defence that could be raised was as to the construction of the contract. Defendant was all the time drawing for more than the value of the goods consigned, and the present action was simply one for balance of account.

The telegrams between the parties were then examined.

Defendant alleged that five letters were missing. Plaintiff said he had never received them.

Defendant objected to being charged five per cent. commission.

Mr. Slade said that it was agreed that the commission should be 5 per cent. and defendant in his counter-claim had allowed such a commission. Plaintiff was now suing for what he had paid out on defendant's account. It was difficult to understand what defendant was driving at. Defendant kept on drawing against the plaintiff for more than the value of the goods consigned. He went on quite comfortably in that way and now refused to pay the balance against him.

At this stage the Court adjourned till 2 p.m.

Mr. Tata was put in the box and examined at some length with regard to the custom of allowing for tare, which was arrived at by the seller and the buyer choosing each one in which was emptied and weighed. There was some difference in this case as sometimes the molasses came in crates made of bamboo.

The case of leakage was then gone into at a great length.

His Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiff both on the claim and counterclaim.

LOCAL COMPANIES.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Subject to audit, the directors will recommend that a final dividend of \$4 per share be paid for account 1909, making \$7, and of \$4 per share for 1910 and a bonus of 20 per cent on contributory premium. They will further recommend that £10,000 be passed to Reinsurance Fund, leaving \$225,358.20 to be carried forward to Underwriting Suspense Account, thus closing the account for 1909.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Subject to audit, the directors will recommend that a final dividend of \$20 per share be paid for account 1909, making \$50 per share for the year, an interim dividend of \$30 per share for 1910, and a bonus of 20 per cent on contributory premium. They will further recommend that £10,000 be passed to Sterling Reserve Fund, leaving \$481,000 to be carried forward to Underwriting Suspense Account, thus closing the account for 1909.

CULTIVATING CHINESE ART.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.] Canton, March 20.

Canton has, until recent years, been famous for its native manufactures. Owing to the influx of foreign goods, the standard of this art is going back. It is reported that several patriotic and enthusiastic Chinese manufacturers are forming a Canton Manufacturing Association, and will call upon the different manufacturing classes to give their support to this project. The object of this society is to introduce reforms in the art of manufactures, and to improve the quality of the hand-made goods. The local authorities will soon be approached on the matter. The Wan Yun Loctung Society, in Shi Kwan, is temporarily made use of for this purpose.

EASTERN SHIPPING.

INTERESTING CIRCULAR ISSUED BY "M.M." COMPANY.

The following circular letter, under date of April 1st, is issued by the Messageries Maritimes Company, and is of sufficient interest and importance to justify reproduction in full. It says:—

"To those exporters from Japan (including Formosa), China (including Manchuria), and Hongkong to Europe, or to ports in Europe, who, from the 1st May, to October 31 next, may have found it to their interest to confine their support and shipments, during that period, to the 'Messageries Maritimes' Line, we shall be happy to allow a rebate of five per cent. on the freight paid as per Bill of Lading."

"To those who, on April 30, 1912, may have found it to their interest to confine their support and shipments during the whole twelve months to the said line, we will allow a further five per cent. on freights contributed up to October, 1911, and five per cent. on those from that date to April 30, 1912."

"To those who, on October 31, 1912, may have found it to their interest to confine their support and shipments during the previous eighteen months to the said line, we will allow an additional five per cent. on freights contributed during the six months ending April 30, 1912."

"Until further notice, shipments made by the 'P. & O.', 'O.S.K.', 'N. D. Lloyd's', 'Austrian Lloyd's', 'Navigazione Generale Italiana' (Florida and Rubattino United Companies), 'East Asiatic Coy. of Copenhagen', 'Russian-East Asiatic Steamship Co. of St. Petersburg', 'Swedish East Asiatic Co. of Gothenburg', 'Nippon Yusen Kaisha', 'Glen', 'Shiro', 'Ben', 'Mutual', and 'Hamburg-American' Lines, and shipments by direct steamers to Black Sea ports, will not invalidate claims for the above."

No returns will be payable on freight contributed by beans, kaoliang, millet, wheat, maize, sesamum seeds, peas and bean oil from Manchuria, rice, silk and treasure, the produce of the Eastern Archipelago transhipped at Hongkong, nor on any cargo the freight upon which may be arranged at a "net" rate.

"Exporters applying for the returns, which will be payable in London, on and after January 1, 1912, July 1, 1912, and January 1, 1913, respectively, must fill up and sign forms which can be obtained from the Agents."

BOWLING MEN DINE.

The annual dinner of the members of the Kowloon Bowling Green Club takes place to-night in the Clubhouse, Mr. D. Harvey, the president, in the chair. A few toasts will be submitted and honoured.

The following programme has evidently been compiled by someone who is familiar with the green and its members:—

Song, "The Chairman," Mr. Harvey.

Song, "Ye Gallants of England," Mr. Ormiston.

Song, "The Village Blacksmith," Mr. Ratter.

Song, "Oh Steer my Barque to Erin's Isle," Mr. Davison.

Song, "Wait Till the Clouds Roll By," Mr. Jeffries.

Song, "Uncle John," Mr. Shearer.

Song, "Daddy," Mr. Alexander.

Song, "In Cellar Cool," Mr. Haxton.

Song, "At the Ferry," Mr. Robertson.

Song, "Good Company," Mr. Hall.

Song, "The Last Post," Mr. Lloyd.

On Saturday, a fashionable Chinese wedding was celebrated. The bride is Miss Ho Pak Ching, daughter of Mr. Ho Kom Tong, one of the most well-known local residents, and the bridegroom is Mr. Chon Pu In, son of the late Mr. Chon Leep Chee, formerly a comprador to the China Sugar Refinery and who it will be remembered, was prominently identified with the Flood Fund Bazaar two or three years ago. The wedding presents were both numerous and costly and the value, we understand, runs into a pretty high figure.

COMMERCIAL.

MANILA MARKETS.

Messrs. Warner, Barnes & Co. in their report dated the 15th, state that the coal market is quiet at last quotations.

The flour market has ruled weaker. Heavy actual and expected arrivals in lamp have had the effect of weakening prices locally for lower grades. Superior grades continue in good demand with an inadequate supply. Sugar prices have advanced steadily since our last advice, 14,000 tons having changed hands. Market closes strong in Iloilo. In Manila the sugar market has also been advancing and closes very firm. Arrivals are in full swing, and the quality shows a marked improvement compared with last season. Copra market is steady and supplies are lighter than usual at this time of the year. The rice market has ruled very firm, with good demand.

HONGKONG YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Polishwalla and Kollwall state:—Since our last report on the 18th ultimo by Messrs. Marmora, there had been a very good demand and our market had remained very active in the first part of the interval.

Owing to the decline in rates coupled with good orders from the consuming districts, the buyers have freely come out in the market to meet their requirements while the tendency of the holders to part with their stocks at ruling rates supported them in making large bargains, which resulted in a very handsome business in about 7,000 bales during this interval, which is for the first time after the Chinese New Year, that is, after a lapse of two months.

This good demand has tended to an advance of \$1.3 in certain known cloths.

The latter part of the interval has passed without any marked features, but at the close our market remains steady.

SHANGHAI TRADE.

Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co.'s report on the Shanghai piece goods trade says:—It cannot be said the market has improved to any material extent during the interval since our last was written, but still there are a few encouraging signs that the state of stagnation it seemed to be lapsing into has been averted, although fresh complications have developed. These are chiefly due to the collapse of a big native banking concern, with branches all over this empire, named the Yi-shan-yuan Bank. The branch in Peking appears to have brought about the failure, and it is money of the officials that is chiefly involved we understand. Still the branch here is mixed up with the commercial interests of this place to some extent, and a few more native bank orders have been added to the dishonoured list. It is, however, probable that the proprietors of the Bank may be able to meet their liabilities in time. The weather has continued bad and not only interfered with deliveries here, but has delayed the opening of Newchwang, it not being expected that the river there will be free of ice until the Spring tides a few days hence. Some of the steamers we mentioned as clearing last week were kept back until this morning. Meanwhile the news received of the market there is fairly satisfactory, and a certain amount of buying is going on from second hand holders. The position in Tientsin, however, seems to be the most encouraging and quite a respectable amount of buying, from the same sources, is reported to have been done, in which American makes have occupied the more prominent position. It is said, moreover, that orders are on the New York market for direct shipments to Tientsin, which certainly looks like a revival in the demand for these goods. The northern ports are now almost free from the plague scourge, and the transport service is nearly normal again, so it is hoped a great improvement may soon be seen in the Chefoo off-take. The river markets and Szechwan are taking fair quantities of goods of all descriptions and clearances would have been much better had it not been for the heavy rain. This affects the Ningpo country very much, as the creeks get so swollen boats cannot pass under the bridges.

